

THE TIMES

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Howe says bombers planned 'dreadful attack on troops'

Hunt for fourth IRA terrorist

● Sir Geoffrey Howe told the House of Commons that had the IRA bomb plot in Gibraltar not been foiled, more than 100 people could have been killed.

● He revealed that there was no bomb in the car parked by the three shot terrorists, but bomb-making gear was found in another car near the border.

● Spanish police spotted three of the wanted terrorists in Malaga about a month ago and kept them under a 24-hour watch at Britain's request.

● The SAS counter-terrorist unit had been on operational alert at the Rock for at least ten days at the request of Gibraltar's police commissioner.

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

More than a hundred people could have been killed or injured if the IRA bomb plot in Gibraltar had not been foiled, Sir Geoffrey Howe told the Commons yesterday.

The Foreign Secretary, who revealed that a fourth IRA man was at large, surprised MPs by disclosing that there was no bomb in the car parked by the three terrorists who were shot.

However he confirmed that bomb-making equipment was found in a second car parked on the Spanish side of the border. A search was being conducted in Spain and Gibraltar for a third car and for explosives.

The Foreign Secretary left MPs in no doubt that despite failing to find a bomb on Sunday, the terrorists were planning a "dreadful" attack on British troops in the colony that would also have killed and maimed many civilians including children and old people. Casualties could have reached three figures, he said.

Sir Geoffrey scorned the "cynical hypocrisy" of the IRA, reminding MPs of the terrorist organization's "apology" for civilian deaths in the Poppy Day massacre in Enniskillen.

Although Sir Geoffrey's statement left several important questions, such as who shot the IRA team, unanswered, he won almost unanimous support from all sides of the House when he praised the security services, thanked the Spanish authorities for their invaluable help, and condemned "the reckless willingness of the IRA to disregard human life".

The IRA had admitted that the woman and two men shot were members of an active service unit.

Sir Geoffrey also defended the shooting of the three unarmed terrorists. When challenged the terrorists had

made movements — they apparently span round — which caused the "military personnel" involved to believe "their own lives and the lives of others were under threat", he said.

However he said he was not in a position to comment on the possible involvement of Libya or the Basque terrorist organization, Eta, in the attempt, though he recalled a previous shipment of arms from Libya to the IRA.

He also failed to answer a question from Mr George Robertson, Labour's foreign affairs spokesman, seeking a definitive statement on alleged Special Branch or SAS participation in the shootings.

Sir Geoffrey told MPs that the Gibraltar police had first been alerted, and that the

Mounting ceremony. This was alongside a school and an old peoples' home.

Before leaving the car the terrorist "was seen to spend some time making adjustments in the vehicle". Shortly before 3pm two other terrorists crossed into Gibraltar on foot.

"Their presence and action near the car gave rise to strong suspicion that it contained a bomb, which appeared to be corroborated by a rapid technical examination of the car," Sir Geoffrey said.

At about 3.30pm the three started walking back towards the border. They were challenged, made movements, and were shot. They were later found to be unarmed, and a military bomb disposal team established that there was no bomb in the car.

However keys on one of the bodies fitted a Ford Fiesta car on the Spanish side of the border which contained three false passports, insulating tape, electrical screwdrivers, pairs of gloves, wire and an alarm clock. Keys were also found for a third car.

The white Renault, evidently used either for a dry run or to reserve a parking space for another car carrying explosives, had been parked near a school and old peoples' home.

"Had a bomb exploded in the area, not only the 50 soldiers involved in the parade, but also a large number of civilians might well have been killed or injured," Sir Geoffrey said. A "dreadful terrorist act" had been prevented.

Mr Robertson praised the Spanish authorities and said this was "an excellent example of the co-ordinated international action required against terrorism".

He said: "This House speaks with one voice in condemning unreservedly those in Ireland who seek to massacre to force their way to power. These people are evil."

The sole dissenting MP was Mr Eric Heffer, Labour member for Liverpool Walton, who condemned terrorism but suggested that its cause would be helped by the shooting of unarmed people who, as it had turned out, had not planted a bomb.

The Foreign Office confirmed later that the whereabouts of the original terrorist who carried out the reconnaissance were unknown.



Hijacked vehicles burning in the Roman Catholic area of west Belfast last night after gangs of youths took to the streets.

How the Spanish police and SAS kept track of suspects

By Tony Dawe and Michael Evans, Richard Wigg in Gibraltar, and Harry Debelins in Madrid

The counter-terrorist unit from the Special Air Service, which shot dead three leading members of the IRA in Gibraltar on Sunday, had been on alert on the Rock for at least 10 days, it emerged yesterday.

A decision was taken to call in the SAS after a special request from Gibraltar's police commissioner for military help following positive evidence from the Spanish authorities that an IRA active service unit was preparing a bomb attack against British troops stationed there.

But the first warning of a spectacular terrorist operation is believed to have come far earlier from a high-level informant inside the IRA hierarchy.

The moment that Mairead Farrell — one of the IRA's most senior women operatives, jailed for 14 years for a hotel bombing and reputed to be at least an advisor to the IRA's seven-strong ruling council — and her colleagues, Daniel McCann and Sean Savage, left Belfast in January, British security services were alerted.

Speech senior terrorists are under constant watch in both the north and south of Ireland, and their movements collated and recorded by the intelligence services.

Since the SAS ambush of eight terrorists at the

Loughall police station in May last year, the IRA army council had vowed to take revenge for their deaths. The disappearance of such senior IRA members from their normal haunts in west Belfast was the first indication that an active service unit could have been formed.

Police forces in Britain and Europe were asked to look out for the unit. A new computerized communications network, based on a secure facsimile system and linking all police forces in Europe, may have been used to provide details of the suspected terrorists. Their backgrounds and pictures were circulated to co-ordination centres in each capital.

The Spanish police, whose dealings with Eta, the Basque terrorist organization, have made them well used to the importance of intelligence work, and who have been keeping a wary eye on suspect Britons on the Costa del Sol, first spotted three of the wanted terrorists in Malaga about a month ago and immediately informed the British authorities.

At Britain's request, the Spanish kept the two men and one woman under 24-hour surveillance until they left Malaga two weeks ago. A Spanish security spokesman in Madrid said yesterday that the three changed their address "two or three times" during their stay on the coast.

At one stage, they visited a "third country" — the Spanish police refused to elaborate — before returning to Spain. The British authorities were informed of their leaving and may have followed.

It was clear to British intelligence that the IRA activity in Spain was aimed at preparing an attack on the British troops guarding Gibraltar. British tourists in Spain were not thought to be a target, because the IRA wanted to hit a military and not civilian target following

Continued on page 20, col 1



Danny McCann, Mairead Farrell and Sean Savage, who were shot dead in Gibraltar.

Protest riots hit west Belfast

Violence erupted in Roman Catholic areas of west Belfast yesterday in what were apparently co-ordinated riots in protest at the shootings in Gibraltar. A number of vehicles, including buses, were hijacked and set on fire.

The disturbances began in the Springfield, Falls Road, and Whitehead districts. Police and troops used plastic bullets to disperse rioters.

Gangs of youths gathered behind blazing barricades to hurl missiles and taunts at the security forces. After several hours of sporadic violence, which consisted of pasting, police said there were no reports of arrests or injuries to officers.

At the Royal Victoria Hospital, in the centre of the Falls Road district, people were reporting with injuries.

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police commissioner had sought "military assistance", when a known IRA terrorist under surveillance by the Spanish authorities recently crossed into the colony and apparently carried out reconnaissance for a terrorist act.

Shortly before 1pm on Sunday a different IRA terrorist drove a white Renault car into Gibraltar and parked it in the area where 50 members of the Royal Anglian Regiment, which had recently served in Northern Ireland, would today be performing the Guard

Inner-city drive to 'end urban blight'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Government yesterday unveiled a repackaging of its inner city policies with a dozen new initiatives which Mrs Thatcher said were designed to change the face of Britain's cities over a decade and eradicate urban decay.

At the same time three private sector projects were announced, including a £55 million joint initiative from Britain's 11 largest construction companies who are joining forces to revamp the inner cities.

Sir Clifford Chetwood, chairman of Wimpey, said the Government had cleared the way. "We do believe things are going to happen. We do see our way to getting decisions."

But opposition parties derided the much-heralded package, announced at a press conference where Mrs Thatcher was flanked by six Cabinet Ministers, as a mere cosmetic exercise. She was

forced to concede that there was no new policy and little new money involved.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Minister in charge of co-ordinating the inner-city effort, said that some £250 million was being

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diverted from within the existing planning totals.

The Government, which published a glossy brochure, *Action for Cities*, outlining its inner-city plans, originally planned no Commons statement, but Mr Clarke was later forced to appear before MPs and outline the package.

At her press conference, Mrs Thatcher said the initiative was a mere cosmetic exercise. She was

Six killed as PLO gunmen hijack Israeli bus in desert

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Three Israeli civilians and three heavily-armed Palestinian bus hijackers died violently yesterday in the bloodiest single incident since the start of the current unrest in the occupied territories.

It occurred in the Negev Desert, far from the riot-torn occupied areas, but Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Prime Minister, was quick to claim: "These are the same people who are inciting violence in the territories. We shall not tire in our war against them."

One Israeli was shot in cold blood by the Palestinians after the bus they hijacked was surrounded by troops. The two others were killed by stray bullets as troops stormed the bus and shot the Palestinians.

The hijacked bus was carrying workers from Beersheba to Israel's secret atomic plant east of Dimona. Normally it has a security guard, but yesterday by chance it did not.

Among the troops that surrounded the bus was a specially trained unit of the border police which had not yet been used in action.

In command was Major General Yitzhak Mordechai, who four years ago was a paratrooper officer in charge of the storming of a bus hijacked by Palestinians to Gaza. On that occasion two of the hijackers were captured, but died overnight under questioning by Shin Bet, the counter intelligence agency.

This time the general tried first to negotiate with the Palestinians. But when they shot one of their hostages and threw a hand grenade, which did not explode, he ordered the special police squad in and the operation was over in less than a minute.

Mrs Daisy Sorek, one of the bus hostages to survive, said: "It happened in the twinkling of an eye. I thought the

terrorists were yelling but it was the soldiers saying, 'Duck down. Duck down.'"

"We threw ourselves down but the woman in front of me and the woman behind me were both killed. I was scratched but it was nothing."

The two dead women were named as Mrs Rima Shonski, aged 31, a mother of two, and Mrs Miriam Ben-Yair, aged 46, a mother of four.

General Mordechai said he believed the two dead women had been shot by the Palestinians before the assault began but Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Israeli Defence Minister, told Parliament they died as the commandos stormed the bus. An investigation is to be held.

The incident began just after 7am when three unarmed Israeli officers on their way to a sports meeting came under fire. The Palestinians

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The case continues today.

Companies look for a macho image in their best managers

By Roland Rudd

British companies who want managers are looking for "macho" men or women with assertive personalities, who are pushy and confident, a report published today says.

What Makes A Manager? published by the Institute of Manpower Studies, shows that senior executives believe "macho" characteristics are preferable to sensitive and subtle ones.

The research indicates how employers divide key attributes of managers into desirable personality traits and necessary skills. Although organizations express the characteristics of good managers in very varied language the clear winners are communication, leadership, judgement, initiative, organizing skills and motivation.

The report says that aspiring managers should be asking themselves: "Am I tough, bright, keen, and an innovative communicator who could make good decisions and take my staff with me?"

The study immediately drew different responses from leading industrialists. Sir John Harvey-Jones, the former chairman of ICI, said that most of the companies with

which he was associated were not looking for "macho" managers but clever, subtle and sensitive leaders.

Mr Brian Woolfson, chairman of the British Institute of Management, said Britain needed consensus management. "A good communicator cannot be silent and obviously the assertive and confident personality is very eye-catching. But good managers do not win through by bulldozing."

The institute's report is as interesting for highlighting what employers want from good managers as it is about what they leave out. There was little about understanding customers and almost nothing about dealing with technology.

Knowledge of the external environment and the ability to learn from experience was largely missing. Mr Alistair Graham, director-general of the Industrial Society, made it clear yesterday that he would have liked to have seen something about the ability to deal with diverse groups.

"The test for the future is going to be whether managers are equipped to deal with mixed teams, regardless of sex

or colour. I think firms are going to be looking for more subtle qualities rather than the more obvious manufacturing macho ones."

Ms Wendy Hirsch, joint author of the report, believes the picture would be clearer if organizations dropped their buzz words on what makes a good manager and concentrated instead on more in-depth description.

In the past, organizations have acquired their definitions of good management by sitting a group of personnel managers or senior managers down in a room and getting them to knock out a list.

Organizations are now using systematic internal research to establish management skill criteria. Nearly half the sample were using structured interviews with job holders, especially those seen as "good performers", to establish what was actually different about the way good managers did their jobs.

What Makes A Manager? IMS report No 144, by Wendy Hirsch and Stephen Bevan (Mantell Building, Sussex University, Falmer, Brighton; £20, or £13.35 for IMS subscribers).

£2.5m for top-paid director

By Cliff Feltman

Mr Christopher Heath, the merchant banker, keeps his position as Britain's highest paid company director with a salary of £2.5 million, according to a survey published today.

Mr Heath, aged 41, who runs the Far East share dealing operation for Baring Brothers, boosts his earnings from profit-related payments. His nearest rival in the pay league is Sir Ralph Halpern, chairman of the Burton Group, who collected £1.3 million last year.

Five of the 10 best paid directors are now earning more than £1 million a year, according to the latest survey on pay produced by Charterhouse, the merchant banking and financial services group, which shows that

boardroom pay is galloping ahead of shopfloor pay. Salaries of board members is rising by an average of 10.9 per cent a year while senior executives' pay is going up by 9 per cent. Those awards are well in excess of average shopfloor settlements.

During the last three years the pay of chief executives has risen by 39 per cent while wages in the manufacturing sector went up 27 per cent.

Mr Tony Vernon-Harcourt, who compiled the study, said: "Companies are profitable and paying down top executives' pay does not make sense when there is competition for top men."

He is expecting salaries for directors to continue to increase at about 10 per cent while senior management pay

is likely to go up by a more modest 7 to 9 per cent, "although ahead of those on the shop or office floor."

The pay rises have been enhanced by performance-related bonus plans. The survey shows that 60 per cent of the parent board directors, 80 per cent of directors of subsidiaries, and 55 per cent of senior management were eligible for such schemes.

The top five salary earners in the study are: Mr Christopher Heath, Baring Brothers (£2,512,595); Sir Ralph Halpern, Burton Group (£1,359,000); Lord Hanson, Hanson Trust (£1,263,000); Mr Michael Slade, Helical Bar (£1,106,000); Mr Peter Stormouth-Darling, Mercury Asset Management (£1,051,000).

Battle joined for the purple moors



Sir Anthony Milbank amid the 200 acres of heather moorland threatened by coal extraction (Photograph: Chris Harris).

By Peter Davenport

High on the rolling heather moorland of Northumberland, Sir Anthony Milbank was keenly defending his campaign to stop the development of an open-cast coal mine beneath his feet. "We are not", he said yesterday, "a bunch of selfish grouse shooters looking after our own interests."

"Heather moorland is part of our national heritage and far too much has disappeared already. We must defend it for future generations."

Sir Anthony is chairman of the Moorland Association, whose members are responsible for 600,000 of the 700,000 acres of heather moors in England and Wales.

The distinctive purple moorland is one of the most threatened landscapes south of the Scottish border, with thousands of acres disappearing under developments in the last 40 years.

The organization, which includes national parks and water authorities, was

formed in 1986 to halt the steady loss and has proposed the establishment of a "purple belt" to protect the moors. It is heading the campaign to prevent development, by a private company, of an open cast mine covering almost 200 acres of the ruggedly beautiful Wandyll Moor, near Ellingham in the northern part of Northumberland.

At a meeting in Morpeth yesterday, the planning committee of Northumberland County Council approved the development, although it added several restrictions. However, the council, which has to ratify the approval, still faces demands from objectors for a public inquiry.

Among others opposed to the plans are the Nature Conservancy Council, the Ramblers' Association, the Northumberland Wildlife Trust and local farmers.

Yesterday Sir Anthony said that whatever conditions were attached to the development, the damage to the ecology and environment of the moor would be irreversible if the proposals went ahead.

He said: "Only one fifth of Northumberland's original heather moorland remains. This proposal will sound the death knell for yet another part of the once magnificent purple backdrop to the major tourist attractions of Bamburgh Castle and the Farne Islands."

"As pressures from intensive farming, commercial afforestation and the spread of bracken continue to build up, moorlands with wide sweeps of heather and gorse have also become an increasingly rare and important haven for a wide variety of birds, plants and animals."

He said the association would put pressure on the Department of the Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture to protect the country's "purple belt".

The open-cast mine would require digging to a depth of 60 ft and in the six years of planned extraction would yield around 80,000 tons of coal, he said. The same amount of coal could be dug at the nearby Ellington colliery, run by British Coal, in less than 10 days.

Solicitors back open access to the Bar

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs
Correspondent

The restrictive practices of the legal profession should be swept away to give public access to the Bar and to allow solicitors to become High Court and Court of Appeal judges, the Law Society says today.

In its final submission to the Marre committee on the future of the legal profession, the society calls for the dismantling of traditional rules in two key areas which distinguish the two branches of the profession.

It is the first time that the society, the professional body of solicitors in England and Wales, has come out in favour of direct access by the public to barristers rather than through a solicitor.

"The long-term interests of the public lie in unlimited direct access to the Bar, providing proper freedom of choice."

The society also comes out against barristers keeping their immunity from legal proceedings by the client: they should lose this contractual liability and "contract" with the client as solicitors and other professionals do, it says.

That would mean the barrister would be able to sue the lay client for his fees and the lay client in turn sue the barrister.

The society emphasizes it wants to maintain the "two-branch profession", with solicitors and barristers operating side by side.

Under present rules, the public for the most part can only approach barristers through a solicitor. The Bar has agreed in principle to change its rules to allow other professionals such as accountants and chartered surveyors direct access to barristers.

The society says that does not go far enough: the public should be also be granted direct access to the Bar.

To ensure safeguards in an "open access" system the society says barristers would need to be trained to deal directly with clients. One way that could be done was through compulsory experience in a solicitors' office.

Submission to the Committee on the Future of the Legal Profession, the Law Society (from 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL).

Churchman denies killing love rival

A lay churchman who had an affair with a member of his congregation killed her fiancé, a court was told yesterday.

Mr Wilfred Glew bludgeoned the man to death in a shed at the bottom of his garden, St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, was told.

Mr John Archer QC, for the prosecution, said Mr Glew, aged 47, was a prominent member of the church and had trained as a pastor.

He had a particular interest in young people and through his welfare work came into contact with Miss Deborah Richards, then a teenager, and struck up a relationship which developed into an affair. She was suffering from depression and anorexia nervosa.

The affair caused concern among worshippers and Miss Richards' parents. She decided to end it and turned to Mr Richard Clement, aged 31, who was also a member of the church, the Seventh Day Adventist, in Garston, Watford.

In an attempt to get over the affair, Miss Richards, now aged 23, went to do mission-

ary work in Thailand, after becoming engaged to Mr Clement, of Boxmoor, Hemel Hempstead.

The night before her return, last February, Mr Glew lured Mr Clement to his home in Orchard Avenue, Garston, on the pretext of collecting camping gear, Mr Archer said. In the garden shed Mr Glew attacked Mr Clement with a blunt weapon which has not been found, the jury was told.

Mr Archer said it was an act of premeditated murder. Mr Glew was determined his victim should not marry Miss Richards.

"Perhaps there was resentment that he may have been supplanted in Debbie's affection. Perhaps there was a genuine feeling that God would not bless their marriage", Mr Archer said.

Mr Glew hid the body in a lock-up garage and used a carpet to cover the blood stains in his shed, Mr Archer said.

Mr Glew, who is married, denies murdering Mr Clement.

The trial continues today.

60 escalator fires on Tube in a year

The man in charge of fighting the King's Cross fire said yesterday that the fire brigade knew before the disaster that escalators were prone to being set on fire by smoking materials.

Mr Roger Henderson, QC, counsel to the disaster inquiry, told Assistant Chief Officer Albert Kennedy that in 1980, the latest year for which full figures were available, there were 1,246 "smouldering" on the Underground, 60 of them on escalators.

Mr Henderson asked if he and the London Fire Brigade knew that escalators were prone to catching fire from smoking materials? Mr Kennedy answered, "Yes". He also agreed that wooden components were known to be an important factor.

Mr Henderson questioned him about his decision to order men to stop using breathing apparatus after the fire, which killed 31 people, was brought under control, despite having seen damaged ceiling panels in the ticket hall which looked as though they might contain asbestos.

Mr Kennedy, giving evidence for the second day, said he had believed the panels were a safe type, and the fact they were wet meant there was no risk to his men from asbestos dust.

When the risk was realized, he ordered men without breathing apparatus to be withdrawn from the station, he said.

Mr Desmond Fennell, QC, the inquiry chairman, asked him: "To put it in neutral terms, with the benefit of hindsight you were not then as well informed as you would wish to be now?"

Mr Kennedy agreed but said that officers who had been in charge before him had faced difficult conditions.

He added: "I was deficient of information and in some ways I should have made more definite efforts, through hindsight, to get confirmation of some of the information I didn't have."

He had earlier said: "I have made it quite clear that there are many lessons to be learnt from this fire."

Deaf mutes 'in seaside battle with police'

Police were bombarded with bottles and beer cans and sprayed with party foam by a huge crowd of deaf mutes attending a seaside rally, a court was told yesterday.

About 1,000 people were involved in a battle with 65 policemen, magistrates at Blackpool were told.

The trouble began when the deaf mutes hammered on the side of an ambulance as it attempted to steer through the crowd, Mr Ian Cooper, for the prosecution, said. The disturbance worsened after one policeman was knocked to the ground.

The trouble lasted for one and a half hours and only subsided when the police retreated after two members of the crowd climbed on a Land-Rover bonnet and made appeals in sign language for the crowd to calm down.

The police had acted with great restraint because of the difficulty of communication, Mr Cooper said.

Five men and a woman, from the London area and the Midlands, deny charges of obstructing the police or using threatening behaviour.

The case continues today.

Black and white fans see red

By Andrew Billen

The BBC breaks dubious new ground next month by showing for the first time on British television an artificially "coloured" feature film, Errol Flynn's *The Charge of the Light Brigade*.

The Directors' Guild yesterday reacted with anger to the news that the 1936 black and white feature film would be transmitted in a new version in which colours have been painted on electronically. It is likely to be shown on April 1.

The process is commonplace in the United States, where scores of classic Hollywood films were deemed unsuitable on television until, to the anger of cinema enthusiasts and directors, technicians perfected the technique.

The Directors' Guild said last night: "We consider it a philistine interference with original work. We continue to campaign against it and we are distressed to see the BBC of all people being the first to break the line."

"Their defence might be in

this instance that the Errol Flynn *Charge of the Light Brigade* is not a generally accepted classic and that it therefore doesn't matter. This is a thin-end-of-the-wedge argument."

Mr David Meeker, feature film officer of the National Film Archive, said that there had been a firm understanding with the BBC that it would not show colourized films.

Channel Four, which has a policy of showing films in their original form, has committed itself not to screen the colourized versions.

With such presenters as Martyn Lewis and Andrew Harvey earning more than £40,000 a year, the editor would be paid considerably more than the quoted salary.

Although no radical changes in *The Nine O'Clock News* are planned, Mr Thompson will face pressure from the highest levels of the BBC to impose new strictures and guidelines and the corporation's traditionally impartial news coverage.

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Tonight at 8.00 on ITV

JOHN THAW as CHIEF INSPECTOR MORSE in
"LAST SEEN WEARING"
 KEVIN WHATELY PETER WOODTHORPE PETER MCENERY
 SUZANNE BERTISH GLYN HOUSTON FRANCES TOMELTY
 Screenplay by THOMAS ELLICE Based on the novel by COLIN DEXTER
 Music by BARRINGTON PHELOUNG
 Produced by KENNY MCBAIN Directed by EDWARD BENNETT
 Executive Producer TED CHILDS

March 7 1988

PARLIAMENT

Killings 'averted a dreadful terrorist act'

The three IRA members who were killed in Gibraltar on Sunday were shot by security forces who thought they were carrying out a reconnaissance mission, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, told MPs. The three, he said, were later found not to be carrying weapons.

In a statement in response to an Opposition private question, Sir Geoffrey said that two of the three — one woman and two men — had a previous criminal record of terrorist activity. The IRA had since admitted that the three were members of an active service unit.

Another known IRA terrorist, who

had been under surveillance by the Spanish authorities, recently crossed into Gibraltar and was thought to have carried out a reconnaissance mission for an act of terrorism.

The activity undertaken suggested that the terrorist act might be in connection with the guard mounting ceremony, carried out on Tuesday. The Gibraltar police had been placed on high alert and the police commissioner had asked for military assistance in the light of his assessment of the threat.

"Shortly before 1pm yesterday, one of these subsequently shot brought a white Renault car into Gibraltar and was seen to park it in the area where the band for the guard mounting

ceremony assemblies. Before leaving the car he was seen to spend some time making adjustments in the vehicle.

"An hour and a half later the two others subsequently shot entered Gibraltar on foot and shortly before 3pm joined the third terrorist in the town. Their presence and actions near the car gave rise to strong suspicion that it contained a bomb, which appeared to be corroborated by a rapid technical inspection of the car.

"About 3.30pm, all three left the scene and started to walk back towards the border. On their way towards the border they were challenged by the security forces. When challenged, they made movements

which led the military personnel operating in support of the Gibraltar police to conclude that their lives and the lives of others were under threat.

"In the light of this response, they were shot dead. Those killed were subsequently found not to have been carrying arms. The parked Renault car was subsequently dealt with by a military bomb disposal team. It has now been established that it did not contain an explosive device.

Inquiries carried out by the Spanish authorities had matched two of the three on one of the bodies with a Ford Fiesta car subsequently found on the Spanish side of the border which contained three false passports and items of equipment, including electrical screw-

drivers, insulating tape, wire, a number of pairs of gloves, and an alarm clock.

Keys had also been found to a third car. The search was continuing for this car and for explosives. An inquiry would be held in Gibraltar.

"The suspect white Renault car was parked in the area in which a band of soldiers would have formed for Tuesday's parade.

"There is no doubt whatever that by these means a dreadful terrorist act has been prevented. The three people killed were actively involved in the planning and attempted execution of that act. I am sure the whole House will share with me the sense of relief and satisfaction that it has been averted."

He was equally confident that the House would wish him to extend gratitude to the Spanish authorities without whose valuable assistance the outcome might have been very different.

"This co-operation underlines once again the importance of international collaboration in the fight against terrorism."

Spanish authorities and security forces win MPs' praise

There was praise from all sides of the House for the security forces and for the Spanish authorities after the Foreign Secretary's statement on Sunday's shootings in Gibraltar.

The only voice raised against the shootings was that of Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton, Lab), who said that he had always opposed terrorism, but the shooting dead of three unarmed people who had not actually planted a bomb would help terrorism.

Sir Geoffrey Howe said that he thought that Mr Heffer would be almost alone among MPs in expressing that view.

Mr George Robertson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs, offered congratulations to those responsible for what appeared to have been a well planned operation which must have prevented terrible loss of life, not only of the soldiers of the Royal Anglian Regiment but also members of the public and tourists.

Gratitude was also due to the Spanish authorities for their role in protecting lives in Gibraltar in what was an excellent example of the co-ordinated international action required against terrorism.

The very fact that this enormous potential car bomb was placed opposite both an old folk's home and a school underlined the cynical hypocrisy of the IRA.

The House spoke with one voice in condemning those in Ireland who sought to bomb and maim their way to power. These people were evil. They killed and maimed with no need for the innocents who got in their way and they must be dealt with if any democratic answer was to be found.

Was Sir Geoffrey satisfied that those shot represented the total number involved in this conspiracy? Were arrangements being made to protect other

GIBRALTAR

potential IRA targets in Europe? Would the cost of such protection be fully funded?

Was there any evidence available linking Libya to these incidents or gun-running to the IRA in general? Was there any evidence linking ETA, the Basque terrorist organisation, to this particular incident?

Since there was still considerable confusion in reports of what happened yesterday, could he confirm that those shot were warned before fire was opened? Was there to be an inquiry into the circumstances of the shooting?

Would he place on record whether or not this operation involved the Metropolitan Police Special Branch or the SAS in order to counter speculation?

Sir Geoffrey thanked Mr Robertson for his robust and unqualified support. "It is of the utmost importance that those who threaten and maim and kill citizens of this country should know that the actions we are obliged to take against them command the united support of this House."

At least one other known terrorist had been under surveillance, so it was not yet possible to say whether all those involved had been arrested or dealt with.

All questions of security affecting potential targets were under constant review in the light of the development of information available. "Questions of funding have never been allowed to stand in the way of effective security."

He was not in a position to comment on any possible involvement of Libya or ETA, although there had been examples of Libyan links with the IRA in the past, notably involving the arms shipment seized on board the ship Eksund.

Having repeated his description of the challenging and shooting of the three, he said:

The whole matter will be subject to further amplification as information becomes available.

Sir Bernard Braine (Castle Point, C) said there can be no doubt to the cost in human life both to the men of the regiment and citizens of Gibraltar if this assault had been successful, will be conveyed, on behalf of the entire House of Commons and the people of this country, our profound gratitude to the security forces and, indeed, to the Spanish authorities for foiling this murderous design.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Mossley Hill, SLD) identified his party with Sir Geoffrey's statement and with his forthright condemnation of terrorism and those who sought to take the lives of innocent people.

He asked whether the IRA active service group had been involved in the transportation of the Sam 7 surface-to-air missiles from Libya to Ireland and what action was being taken to arrange international co-operation throughout Europe in defeating terrorism.

Sir Geoffrey said that he was not able to comment on the particular question, but that other evidence showed the existence of links between Libya and the IRA.

"The experience of this case underlines what we have learnt so clearly: that the closest possible international co-operation is necessary against terrorism and the threat of terrorism of all kinds."

Sir Anthony Buck (Colchester North, C) said that almost the whole House was united in congratulating the security forces. There appeared to be a large degree of international co-operation in seeing that evil gunmen did not get away with terrorism, but he asked whether there were any countries not giving full co-operation.

Sir Geoffrey: I hesitate to say that there are no gaps in international co-operation, but it has been the purpose and policy of the Government to do



Mr David Blunkett, Labour MP for Sheffield Brightside, who is blind, pictured in his office with two of the people who help him with his parliamentary work, Mrs Joan South, his personal assistant, and (rear) Miss Liz Weir, his secretary. They use a computer and a Braille machine (Photograph: John Rogers)

everything possible to secure the highest possible degree of international co-operation.

Mr Harold Macasker (Upper Barnet, OUF) wanted to convey the thanks of his constituents to the Spanish authorities for helping to rid them of these people who thought as little of the lives of Gibraltarians and Spaniards as they did of the lives of the people of Northern Ireland or Britain.

Were these people travelling as citizens of the Irish Republic using Irish passports and, if so, what representations had been made to him by the Government of the Irish Republic today?

Did he accept that when a member of the security forces had to produce a weapon and then felt compelled to fire it, he had no alternative but to shoot to kill?

Sir Geoffrey said that of course the terrorists in this case

were shot because the military personnel involved concluded that their own lives and those of others were under threat and there was no other way to protect life.

Regarding passports, he could not give a detailed answer now. The incident which had been so narrowly averted underlined the reckless willingness of the IRA to disregard human life, no matter where or of what nationality. Therefore, international co-operation against such terrorism was vital.

Mr Michael Colvin (Romsey and Waterside, C) said that the House strongly supported Sir Geoffrey in paying credit to the security forces with help from Spain for the way in which they prevented the murder of hundreds of innocent people in Gibraltar.

This showed that terrorism knew no boundaries and could strike anywhere at any time.

While the people of Gibraltar might sometimes be irritated at the delays at their frontiers with Spain, this action showed that Spain, Britain and the people of Gibraltar stood together in the fight against terrorism.

Sir Geoffrey entirely agreed: "We all stand together in the fight against the wicked and continuing threat of terrorism."

They all shared a common interest in the freedom of movement across frontiers, but that must always come second to their determination to take whatever action was necessary to prevent terrorism in every way possible.

Mr Eric Heffer said that he had always opposed terrorism, whether by the IRA or anybody else, and he still condemned terrorism. Like everybody else, he would of course be affronted if people had been destroyed and killed in Gibraltar.

But could Sir Geoffrey ex-

plain why these three people who, although accepted as an active service unit by the IRA, were killed and shot when it was admitted that they did not have guns on them and that they had not actually planted any bomb in Gibraltar (Conservative protest)?

Could he explain why that happened and how this could help in the fight against terrorism? Would it not help terrorism?

Sir Geoffrey said that he thought that Mr Heffer must stand almost alone in the House in offering that point of view. He (Sir Geoffrey) had described the circumstances in which the terrorists were shot and he had made plain the statement by the IRA that they were members on active service in Gibraltar. It was very difficult to see how the security services could have acted in any other way (Conservative cheers).

£5m for film and TV school

Nearly £5 million will be allocated over the three years 1988 to 1991 to the British Film and Television School, Mr Richard Luce, Minister for the Arts, said during questions. He said that he had provided £3,347,000 over the three years 1985-88.

Mr Mark Fisher, chief Opposition spokesman on the arts, said that other countries treated their film schools better than Britain did and that they put in more investment. It was time that the Government started to recognize the enormous cultural and economic importance of the film industry.

Mr Luce said he was increasing funding for the school by 50 per cent in three years and that that was a strong indication of the importance he attached to the school.

Query over nuclear body

The Government saw the National Nuclear Corporation as a valuable national asset, but there was a question mark over its future as it was anxious to see reformed, Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Industry, said during questions.

He said that that was why he was in negotiations and discussions with various parties. He said that he would let the House know as soon as there was anything further to report.

He was answering a question from Mr John Hannan (Exeter, C) about a decision by the CEBG to prevent the formation of a new pressurized water reactor production company.

Complaint is upheld

The Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, told the Commons that he had decided to uphold a complaint from Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) about an article in *The Guardian* on March 2 referring to the absence of members from the House and making reference to a particular member.

The complaint had been that the article could be regarded as contempt of the House. He had decided that the article justified him in giving precedence to a motion relating to it. If Mr Banks tabled such a motion, it would be taken as first business on Tuesday.

Passport work

Correctly completed, non-supervised passport applications are being dealt with within 20 working days, Mr Timothy Renton, Minister of State in the Home Office, said in a written parliamentary answer. About 22,000 applications are being received every week.

£100m costs

Industrial action in the pits has so far this year cost British Coal £100 million in operating profits, the same as the cost of building the Marmag colliery in South Wales, Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Energy, said during questions.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Social Services and Prime Minister. Debates on the storm damage recovery scheme and on assistance to the coal industry.

Leeds (3.30): Employment Bill, committee, second day.

Correction

Lord Banks, not Lord Blake as reported in later editions on March 4, moved the new clause on the Social Security Bill calling for the level of child benefit to be reviewed each April.

Speaker criticizes abortion Bill MP

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

Mr David Alton, sponsor of the bitterly contested Bill to lower the abortion deadline to 18 weeks, was reprimanded by the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, yesterday for putting "unacceptable pressure" on fellow MPs whom he believed were preparing to filibuster to kill his legislation.

MPs on the Licensing (Retail Sales) Bill, whose committee stage must be completed before that of Mr Alton's Bill can begin, had complained that the SLD MP had breached parliamentary privilege by sending letters to churches in their constituencies calling for fasts and other activities designed to shame the alleged "filibusters".

In a Commons statement, the Speaker upheld the complaint, saying that the letter's "tone and manner of its distribution

Thatcher 'incapable of tackling cities'

The Prime Minister did not have the faintest idea of how to tackle the social and human problems of the inner cities, which her own policies had created, Mr Bryan Gould, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said.

He criticized the Prime Minister for failing to come to the House with a statement, although she had been so keen to speakhead the media "hype" that morning.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Trade and Industry, accused Labour of sour grapes in its reaction.

Mr Bryan Gould said that it was typical of the tardy exercise that it had ended with the ludicrous assertion that coffee and confectionery picket lines would somehow provide the sustenance that inner cities desperately needed.

Why had the statement not been made by the Prime Minister who was responsible? Why had she been so keen to speakhead the media "hype", yet had been reluctant to face the House?

Was it because she knew the announcement contained virtually no new money, no new proposals, no White Paper, no legislation, no involvement of local communities and had almost nothing to offer in the way of hope to people in the inner cities?

Was it that after identifying, perhaps unwittingly, an electoral problem on election night, she had not now the faintest idea how to tackle the real social and human problems of the inner cities which her policies had created?

Was it because she knew that the only way of helping the inner cities was to abandon the policies that had already caused so much damage, and in particular to overcome her obsessive

URBAN HELP

antipathy towards local government and public spending?

How much longer would the Prime Minister turn her back on the consensus that had emerged which included the Prince of Wales, the Church of England, local government and private developers themselves — a consensus that a partnership between local government, the local community and private capital was the only way forward.

When would the Prime Minister abandon ideological prejudices and produce the new resources, the new policies and the new partnership that alone would help to rescue the people of the inner cities from the poverty and unemployment, squalor and despair to which her policies had condemned them?

Sir Hugh Read (Hornsey and Wood Green, C) asked if the city grant would be demanded as the Select Committee on the

Environment had recommended. Would Mr Clarke ensure that the "Domesday Book" of property in public ownership did not have a minimum size in regard to land to be registered on it?

Mr Clarke said the amount to be spent on the city grant would largely depend on the response from developers seeking it. More and more developers were acquiring confidence in the ability to invest in inner-city land.

He did not believe that a minimum would be put on the register of land.

Mr Simon Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, SLD) said the watchdog of the announcement was "Power away from the people".

Mr Clarke said that in its inner-city policies the Government did go in for agreement with local people of good will and their involvement.

Details, page 5

Younger attacks arms self-interest in Nato

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Nato countries who persisted in putting self-interest in armaments before international collaboration were criticized yesterday by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Defence.

He said Nato's fighting effectiveness was "seriously handicapped" by the wide variety of equipment deployed in the field by the different alliance forces.

Nato still did not have a standard "identification friend or foe" radar system for its air forces because of past procurement policies by countries pursuing projects for reasons of national pride.

"If we had to go to war tomorrow, or next year, or even the year after that, we should inevitably end up by shooting down numbers of our aircraft — of which we do not have enough to start with," he said.

Mr Younger was speaking in London at a conference on European co-operation in armaments research and development, sponsored by the

Britain's tallest building may have to lose 50ft

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

Britain's tallest building, which is to be built in London docklands, may have to be reduced in height by 50 ft to enable jets to use the London City Airport.

The Tower at Canary Wharf is planned to be 800 ft and 50 storeys high, but Eurocity Express, which now flies propeller-driven Dash 7 aircraft from the airport to Brussels and Paris, wants to introduce four-engined British Aerospace jets on to the routes.

Safety regulations, however,

insist that at three miles, the tower's distance from the end of the runway, the aircraft must be 1,600 ft higher than the nearest obstacle when flying on only three engines. Indications are that the 146 would be 50 ft less than that required minimum safety height.

Urgent discussions are going on between British Aerospace, the Civil Aviation Authority, the developers and the airline to see if a solution can be found to the problem.

One suggestion is that the building be reduced in height. Another is that BAe increase

the power of the 146 slightly to ensure that it reaches its minimum safety height slightly earlier than is now programmed. The third is to give an official waiver to the safety regulations to enable the jets to operate even though they would technically breach the regulations.

Mr Michael Bishop, chairman of Airlines of Britain, of which Eurocity is a subsidiary, said last night: "We are now closing the gap which at first may have appeared to be an insuperable problem and which I am now convinced can be managed."

Even if the height of the tower is reduced Eurocity will still have to wait for a government decision on the building of a road bridge across the Thames which, if it goes ahead in its present form, may still block the introduction of jets from London City.

That bridge would have two towers, each 400 ft tall. A decision is expected soon from Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Transport, after a public inquiry into the proposals.

Many experts are convinced that the airport can be profitable only if it is allowed to use

jets. The Dash 7s are no longer in production.

So far British Midland has invested about £5 million in launching Eurocity Express services from the airport. Now, it says, it is prepared to put up the same amount again to ensure that the 146 is eventually allowed to fly from the airport, the site of the former Royal Dock.

The name was changed yesterday from Eurocity Express to London City Airways, partly because of legal problems over the use of the name Eurocity in France, and new daily services to Amsterdam were announced.

Channel tunnel 'challenge for tourist industry'

Britain must face up to a range of key strategic issues if its growing tourism industry is to exploit the full potential of the Channel tunnel in 1993, the British Tourist Authority said in a report published yesterday.

Launching the report in London, Mr Duncan Black, its chairman, said: "The tunnel will have far-reaching consequences on travel and communication, binding Britain much closer to Europe. However, decades of planning have not fully prepared us to

meet the challenges and opportunities which the tunnel will bring."

The report emphasizes the need for fast and convenient road and rail links, and calls on the Government to:

- Consider a dedicated high-speed rail line from the tunnel to London and beyond;
- Invest in road improvements, particularly new motorways; and
- Ensure that Customs and immigration controls are conducted on trains, in line with frontier crossing proce-

dures within the rest of Europe.

The report says the tunnel will increase tourist traffic to Britain and, as a convenient, reliable, all-weather route, it can help Britain to extend its visitor season. It will be an asset unaffected by weather, encouraging more short-break holidays.

It says that fare rises must be contained. Changes in value-added tax and duty-free regulations, resulting from the creation of a single internal market in Europe by 1992,

may significantly affect the operating costs of carriers and airports, leading to increased fares.

The authority will press the Government to ensure that transport remains zero-rated for VAT so that growth in tourism, which is dependent on budget travellers, is not jeopardized.

The Channel Tunnel: An Opportunity for a Challenge for British Tourism (BTA, 4 Bromley Road, London SW4 0BJ; £10).

Action
Guara
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study

By John Spence
and Sarah Thomas
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Action for Cities: aid for school-leavers and small firms; fighting crime; finding land

Guarantees of jobs for youths who study hard

By John Spicer and Sarah Thompson

The Government is to set aside £3 million a year over the next four years to promote a scheme in which inner-city employers guarantee jobs to school leavers who have met targets of behaviour and achievement.

The so-called "compact initiatives" are to be agreed between employers and local schools and colleges, the Government's *Action for Cities* document said.

According to Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Employment, local groups of employers would seek to agree the principle of a compact with schools and colleges, and in co-operation with local education authorities would then bid for support to develop the proposal.

The Government will provide up to £50,000 for this development work. Once developed, proposals for compacts which meet the criteria will receive up to £100,000 a year for four years to support their operation.

The schemes, inspired by a project in Boston, Massachusetts, and pioneered in this country by the Inner London Education Authority and the London Enterprise Agency, encourage employers to give priority to school leavers who have reached agreed standards in studies, attendance and punctuality.

Idea, which yesterday announced two more schemes — bringing the number of school leavers involved in London to 1,500 — received no credit in the *Action for Cities* document. Both the authority and Mr Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman, accused Mrs Thatcher of "stealing the idea".

Mr Fowler said: "I now propose to deploy the resources of my department to encourage the development and execution of 12 new compacts within inner-city

Employment

target areas. I shall do this in full co-operation with the Department of Education and Science and the Department of Trade and Industry."

Mr Fowler said he was asking the Manpower Services Commission to make available staff and programme resources to help launch the compacts.

Plans to help the inner-city unemployed acquire skills take advantage of new jobs being made available were also announced at the inner-city initiative news conference.

Mr Fowler said more than 100 specialist staff would work in local communities giving information and advice about the Government's training programmes. People living in inner cities will also be given more immediate access to information on jobs and training, for example in community centres or libraries.

Training in literacy, numeracy and English as a second language will be included in the training for employment programme. Special Restart assessment courses will be set up for people lacking basic skills.

A campaign to recruit more employers as training providers, particularly for the new programme, is also being launched. The Manpower Services Commission will encourage employers to provide more training places and collaborate in planning inner-city training programmes.

The Department of Employment is to set up six extra offices for the Small Firms Service with the aim of improving access to business advice and counselling.

A fund of £600,000 a year has been established to match private-sector contributions to local enterprise agencies' projects designed to help inner-city firms.



Mrs Thatcher flanked by some of her inner-city initiative ministerial team (from left), Mr Kenneth Clarke, Mr Norman Fowler, Mr Douglas Hurd, Mr Nicholas Ridley and Mr Kenneth Baker, at the launch in London yesterday of the Government's *Action for Cities* document (Photograph: John Rogers).

WHERE THE £3 BILLION WILL GO

Estimated expenditure in inner cities:	1988/89
Estate Action, involving tenants in management and improvement of their homes. Housing capital expenditure by local authorities	£140m
Funding for housing associations through Housing Corporation and local authorities (£50m)	£450m
Training and programmes to encourage enterprise, including small firms support (DoE and MSC)	£1,100m
Support for business, including Regional Selective Assistance, investment and innovation grants for small firms, and English Estates	£200m
Derelict land reclamation	£25m
Urban Programme including urban development and urban regeneration grants	£314m
Urban development corporations	£203m
Task forces and city action teams	£21m
Roads (DoT programme and grant-supported local authority roads)	£250m
Scotland, Wales, Scottish Development Agency, Urban Programme, UDC, housing associations, MSC	£300m
Total	£3,003m

Improved traffic links to draw in new firms

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

Two new roads costing nearly £110 million were announced yesterday as part of the *Action for Cities* programme. Improved communications, it is hoped, will draw firms to the inner cities.

The schemes are in the Black Country, north-west of Birmingham, and in the east London Docklands.

The former is in a triangular area between Wolverhampton, Walsall and Sandwell, and is an additional link

ROADS

between the M5 and the M6. It is a four-mile stretch of dual carriageway, most of which will run through land currently derelict, and should be complete within three years.

The other project will cost £59 million for six schemes to improve the A13 in east London, between Wapping and Dagenham.

Loan guarantee scheme

By Derek Harris, Industrial Editor

Venture fund open cheque

Struggling small businesses in inner cities, and entrepreneurs keen to start there, should gain help with funding, premises and more counselling from the programme.

To help small businesses get bank loans the Government's loan guarantee scheme will offer special terms in task force areas. Normally 70 per cent of a loan is underwritten by the Government but this will be boosted to 85 per cent.

Britain's biggest provider of venture capital, 3i (Investors in Industry), has now made open-ended its inner city venture fund which has already invested more than £2.2 million in new projects.

SMALL BUSINESSES

There will be a new city grant, a simplified version of the urban development and urban regeneration grants, which have helped provide 28,500 jobs and 7,000 houses.

The Government is putting up to £11 million in the first year into a new programme for more managed workshops for business start-ups. Private sector companies will be encouraged to "adopt" a workshop and invest or help with land, buildings or experienced managers.

The small firms' advice and counselling service run by the Department of Employment is being expanded, with new offices in Leicester, Derby, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Middlesbrough and Blackburn in addition to the existing 13.

Working breakfasts are being organized to tell business leaders how they and their companies can help regenerate inner cities. Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Trade and Industry, said. They will start in Newcastle upon Tyne on April 13, with others in Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool and London.

Land use drive to be stepped up

By John Young

A government campaign to develop publicly owned land is being stepped up. Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced.

He also said that the present three types of grant available to private developers would be replaced by a single new "city grant", which he expected to speed decisions.

In the coming financial year

DEVELOPMENT

his department had earmarked £40 million for the new scheme, which he expected to attract £120 million from the private sector.

The third measure announced by Mr Ridley was the setting up of an urban development corporation to promote the redevelopment of

about 2,000 acres of the Lower Don Valley, in north-east Sheffield, with a seven-year budget of about £50 million.

The new corporation would bring the total in England to 10, and the Merseyside development corporation, one of the first to be created, would be expanded to include a further 800 acres on both sides of the river, in Liverpool, Birkenhead and New Brighton.

Stronger public role in campaign

CRIME

By Peter Evans

People in inner cities are to be encouraged to link with police and others to fight crime in an initiative launched by the Home Office with a £2.3 million fund.

The money will support efforts in eight inner city areas and pay for co-ordinators. A further 12 co-ordinators will be recruited later.

A team drawn from police, probation services, businesses, local authorities and voluntary groups will form the basis of the drive in each area.

The first two projects are expected to be announced in about a month.

The "Safer Cities" initiative is based on the experience of five pilot projects in north Tyneside, Bolton, Greater Manchester, Croydon, south London, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire and Swansea, West Glamorgan.

The aim is to cut the crime rate, reduce the fear of crime and to create conditions to improve economic enterprise and community life.

The Home Office says that in a part of Bolton burglary was reduced by 21 per cent and in north Tyneside car crime fell by 23 per cent.

The first job of an appointed inner city co-ordinator will be to prepare a crime profile of the area, based on statistics from the police and the local authority. This should identify streets or estates where vandalism and burglary is worst.

Action could include fitting window locks and better door locks to the homes of the elderly and other vulnerable people.

Another thrust of the initiative is to involve young people in crime prevention. Improved facilities for sport and recreation will, it is hoped, be an alternative to mischief.

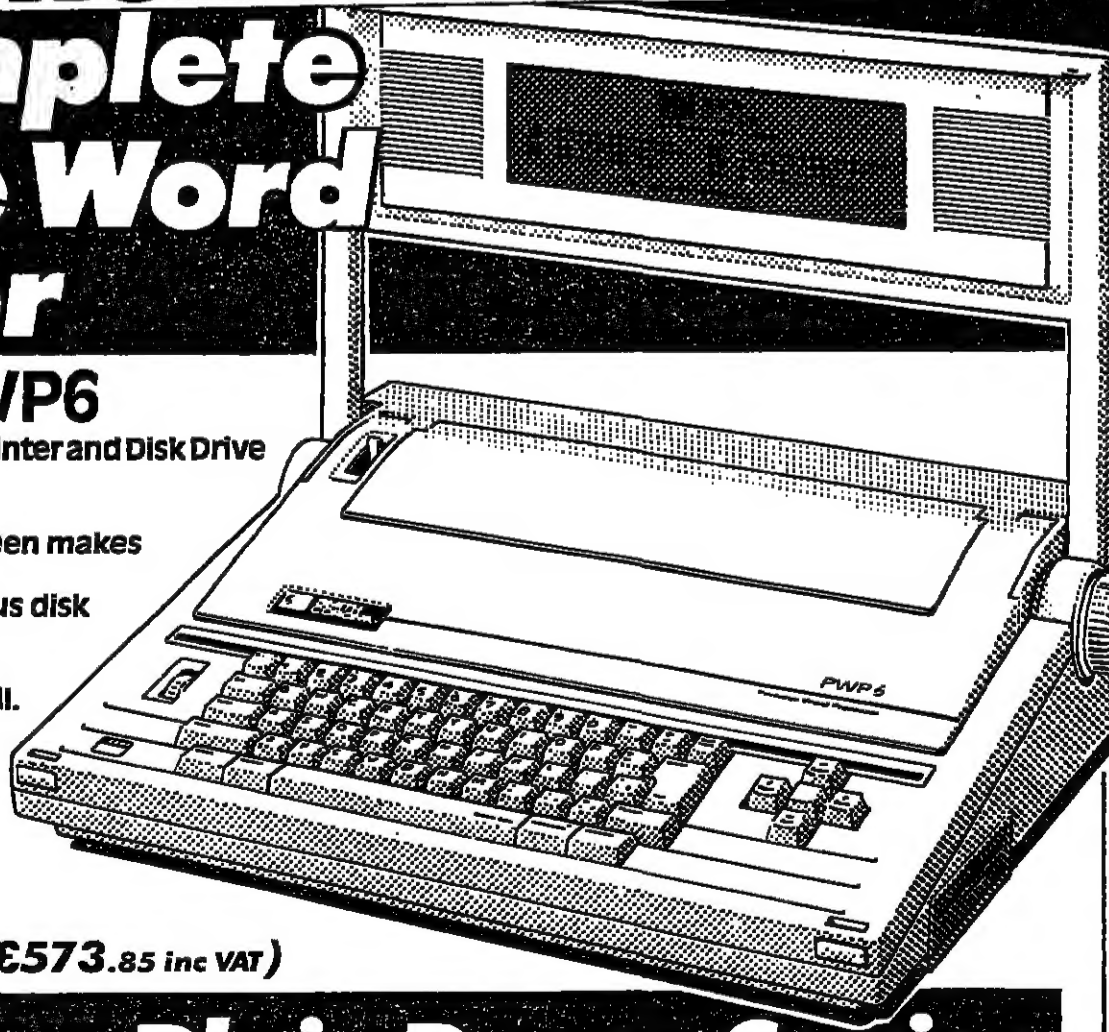
Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, said latest burglary figures showed campaigns worked. In London burglaries fell 4 per cent in 1987 compared with 1986; in Greater Manchester and Merseyside 9 per cent; and in the West Midlands 11 per cent.

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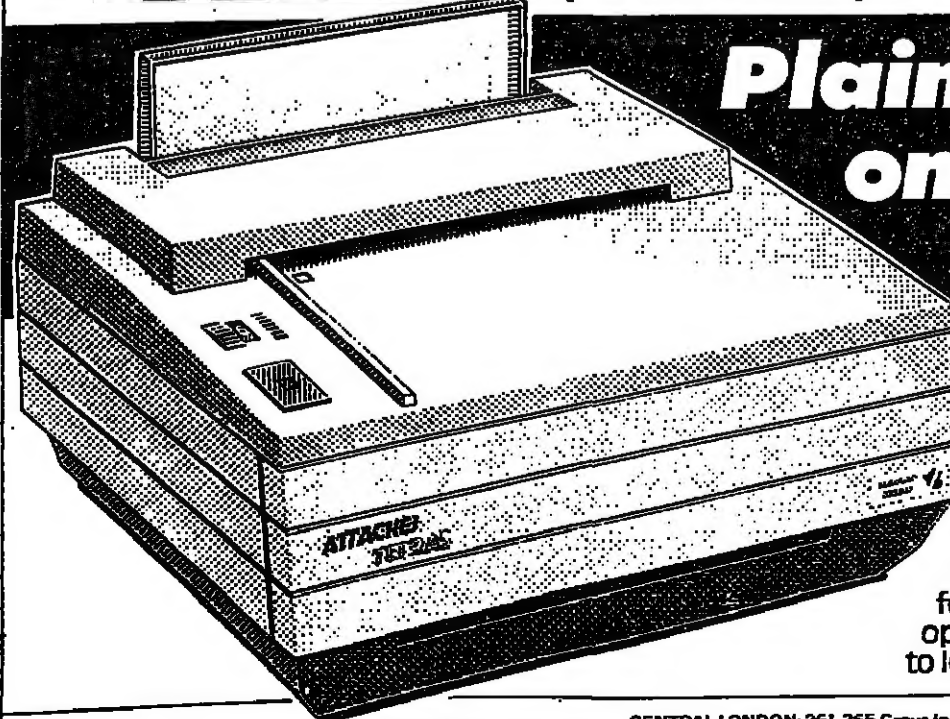
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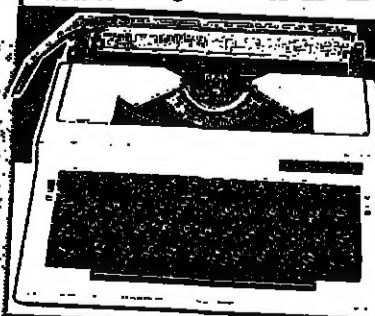
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GLoucester 4 Cornmarket House Station Rd Tel: 0452 23111 GRANGEVALE 199 Farnock St Tel: 0424 361635 GUILDFORD 9 Langdale Tel: 0473 59489 HADLEIGH 241 243 London Road Tel: 0202 551066 HIGH WYCOMBE 12 Church St Tel: 0294 31135 HORNCHURCH 194 High St Tel: 02024 38629 IPSWICH 19-21 Carr Street Tel: 0473 55689 KINGSTON 76 Castle St Tel: 01-549 9461 LEEDS 22 King Edward St Tel: 0532 460116 LUTON 25 Wellington St Tel: 0254 35271 MAIDSTONE 19-21 High St Tel: 0773 660427 MANCHESTER 1-5 Deansgate St Tel: 061 424 5482 NORTHAMPTON 30 Great St Tel: 0604 27733 NORWICH 10 Queen Rd Tel: 0693 656611 OXFORD 21 High St Tel: 0865 720225 PETERBOROUGH 19 Cornhill Tel: 0753 31040 PUTNEY 339 Putney Bridge Rd Tel: 01 782 3452 READING 16 West St Tel: 0734 503465 ROMFORD 17 High St Tel: 0703 752996 RUSSELL 69 High St Tel: 0856 50000 SLOUGH 21 High St Tel: 0753 39356 SOUTHEND 26 Alexandra St Tel: 0707 331476 SWINDON 47-49 Haverock St Tel: 0793 33111 WALTHAM CROSS 91 High St Tel: 0992 764200 WALTHAMSTOWN 7 The Arcade Hae St Tel: 01 579 7658 WATFORD 166 High St Tel: 0753 32121 WIMBLEDON 120 The Broadway Tel: 01 540 7622 WOODLARK 21 Thomas St Tel: 01 855 0631 WYLDON (Head Office) 531 535 High Rd Tel: 01 514 1525

WORLD ROUNDUP

Argentina claims Falkland victory

Buenos Aires — Señor Dante Caputo, Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs, claimed that Britain had delayed the beginning of the "Fire Focus" military exercises off the Falklands by a full week and had reduced the number of troops involved from 5,000 to between 700 and 800, presumably in response to pressure from other Latin American countries (Mac Margolis writes).

The Foreign Office, however, insists that the manoeuvres are on schedule and that it was never intended that large numbers of men would be involved. Foreign observers here say Señor Caputo's statement represents an effort to claim an Argentine victory in the "diplomatic battle". He is expected to leave for New York tomorrow to ask for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council at which to lodge a formal protest against the exercises.

Tehran SDI 'helps arms deal'

Nicosia (Reuters) — Two rockets were fired into Tehran yesterday in response to attacks on Iraqi cities. The last reported Iranian attack, a missile fired on Baghdad on Sunday, had been in retaliation for bombardments of Iranian cities.

Iraq said it had fired about 40 missiles at Iran while Tehran claimed it had unleashed 15 at Baghdad. Three Iraqi missiles have been fired at the holy city of Qom.

● TOKYO: Japanese businessmen have started leaving Tehran to escape the escalating missile war, and spokesmen for the Mitsui trading company, part of the Iran-Japan project building a petro-chemical plant on the Gulf, said 10 of its 12 employees had left for home.

PLO Briton fasting

Nicosia (Reuters) — Ian Davison, aged 28, a Briton convicted of a Palestinian guerrilla attack, is among four foreigners who have been on hunger strike for four days in a Cyprus jail, officials said yesterday. Mr Iakovos Iakovides, the prison director, said the foreigners and a Cypriot were in "excellent health", despite taking only liquids since Friday to press their demands for changes in the system of commuting sentences. Davison, who said he was part of an elite PLO unit, was convicted with two Palestinians in December, 1985, of killing three Israelis on a yacht in Larnaca marina. He was jailed for life, which in Cyprus means 20 years. The fast started after 26 prisoners were freed to mark the election last month of President Vassiliou.

Walk-out Lebanon by MPs

Delhi — Indian opposition MPs walked out of Parliament yesterday in protest at the Government's dissolution of the Punjab Legislative Assembly (A Correspondent writes). Sikh, Hindu and left-wing parties said the dismissal of the 117-member assembly in Chandigarh was unlikely to bring peace to Punjab.

The Indian Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Buta Singh, told the upper house of Parliament that the Government wants to strengthen its hand in quelling violence by being able to declare emergency rule in a single state instead of the current requirement that it apply nationwide.

Strike in Hollywood

Los Angeles — About 100 Hollywood screen writers began picketing 20th Century Fox studios yesterday in the first action against film and television producers since contract talks collapsed on Sunday night (A Correspondent writes).

The strike by 9,000 members of the Writers Guild of America is the third stoppage since 1981. The writers are protesting at the producers' plans to cut payments for reruns of television shows and films. A long strike could affect soap operas like *Dynasty* and *Dallas*. A Guild spokesman said that half-hour comedies such as *The Cosby Show* and *Tracey Ullman's Show* could be stopped.

Child sex Picasso ring jailed is stolen

Brussels (AP) — Sixteen people, including the former head of Unicef's Belgian branch, were yesterday convicted of the country's biggest child sex scandal and jailed for between one and 10 years.

Jean-Claude Weber, a film producer now jailed in France for similar offences, got the heaviest sentence — 10 years. Philippe Carpentier, head of an association aimed at helping paedophiles but which was supplying them with children, was jailed for nine years. Michel Felu, who used Unicef's offices and equipment to produce pornographic pictures of children, was given eight years.

Zurich (Reuters) — An early water-colour by Pablo Picasso has been stolen from an art gallery here, police said yesterday. "El Tonto" (The Fool), valued at 800,000 Swiss francs (£325,000), disappeared sometime on Thursday, but it was not clear exactly how or when it was taken. The picture, dating from 1903, shows a man with oversized hands standing by a house. ● MILAN: Several valuable Renaissance paintings, including a masterpiece by Piero della Francesca, have been damaged by excessively hot, dry conditions at Milan's Brera gallery, officials said yesterday.

Super Tuesday show stars Ronald Reagan, God and Mammon

Candidates await a miracle down South

From Frank Johnson, Atlanta, Georgia

Today is "Super Tuesday" at last. In the biggest election ever held in the United States — apart from the presidential election itself — voters in 20 mainly Southern states will say who they think should be the Republican and Democratic candidates in November.

Today's voting will end a seemingly interminable campaign throughout the South in which the Republican and Democratic parties, God, Mammon and President Reagan have been as much involved as any candidate.

The main reason why Vice-President George Bush is now favourite for the Republican nomination is the support he is generally thought to have from the ever-popular Mr Reagan; he has drawn shamelessly on the President's vast fund of sheer good will.

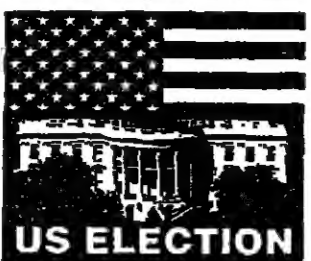
The main reason why Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts is favourite for the Democratic nomination is the support he is generally thought to have from the ever-popular Mr Reagan; he has drawn shamelessly on the President's vast fund of sheer good will.

As the final hours of the campaign slipped by, the two preachers — the Rev Jesse Jackson, the Democrat, and the Rev Pat Robertson, the Republican — sought to identify themselves with God.

Mr Robertson had once implied that he was going to leave God out of it. But Mr Robertson came a poor third behind Senator Robert Dole in the prelude to Super Tuesday, the Republican primary in South Carolina, which Mr Robertson had originally promised to win.

So, by Sunday it was time for the candidate to use all the influence he had in high places. Mr Robertson went to church five times in Texas, one of the Super Tuesday states. Taking to the pulpit at the Shady Grove Church, North Dallas, he told the congregation: "If by the grace of God a miracle happens and I am the victor in Texas, the headline of the paper will be about as big as if war was declared."

Later on Sunday Mr Jackson, speaking at Dr Martin Luther King's old church in Atlanta, compared his campaign to the Resurrection.



invoking a miracle for which, unlike a Robertson victory, there is at least some biblical precedent. He told a swaying, delirious congregation that they could on Tuesday "roll the stone away, and on Wednesday morning have a resurrection: new hope, new life, new possibility, new South, new America."

In the face of the threat of miracles, Governor Dukakis yesterday maintained his belief in computerized telephone canvassing and saturation television commercials which only Mammon could buy. Such simple, humble faith has transformed this uncharismatic, nationally unknown Northern governor into the

only Democrat who is making a strong showing against the region's Democratic favourite son, Mr Jackson.

Mr Bush likes to be thought well of by anyone capable of offering a useful endorsement. So he enabled himself to be quoted by the *Atlanta Constitution* newspaper yesterday as saying that he "accepts Christ" — putting one in mind of Carlyle's reply to the humanist who told him he "accepted" the existence of God — "By God, y'better."

In the same paper, Representative Jack Kemp of upstate New York, Mr Robertson's faltering rival for the Republican conservative vote, took care to speak of "the family", which for some reason is widely regarded in this country as a religious institution. Mr Kemp drags the family into nearly everything.

"The Strategic Defence Initiative will give protection to you and your family," says one of his leaflets, as if SDI was an underwear decorator. In reality, there is little evidence that many voters really believe God has much to do with the presidential campaign, except in the most distant manner. Mr Jackson is doing well in the South because he is a "charismatic" black radical. He is unelectable as President for the same reason. Mr Robertson, after doing well in the Iowa caucus, in which it is easier for zealots to organize themselves, did badly in New Hampshire and South Carolina because there are more voters than zealots.

Whatever happens tonight, the most fervent prayer across America will be one of thanks that Super Tuesday is over.



2,000 prizes in the conventions game

From Michael Binyon, Washington

Voters in 20 states and American Samoa go to the polls today to vote for almost one third of the delegates to the Republican and Democratic conventions.

The largest regional contest in the White House race groups 16 primaries and five caucuses, electing 1,307 Democratic delegates and 753 Republican.

This represents slightly more than 50 per cent of all the delegates a Democratic candidate needs to clinch nomination, and about 60 per cent for a Republican.

Apart from South Carolina, which voted on Saturday, all the states of the old Confederacy will vote today, as well as the border states such as

Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland.

In addition Democrats in three Western states — Washington, Idaho and Nevada — will hold caucuses, as will Democrats in Hawaii, where the Republicans have already voted, and in American Samoa. Democrats and Republicans will also have primary elections in two New England states, Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Voting rules vary from state to state. Registered independents can vote in either primary in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and in the Republican primary in North Carolina. In eight other states, all in the South, any voter can vote in either party's primary. Otherwise only registered

delegates totals for each candidate also varies.

In general, Democrats operate a proportional representation system in each state, whereas in some Republican primaries the winner sweeps up all the delegates. In Virginia, the primary is not binding on the Republican side.

The richest prizes for both parties are Texas and Florida, where Democrats have 183 and 136 delegates and Republicans 111 and 82 delegates respectively. In the smaller states, far fewer are at stake; the caucus in Idaho will select only 18 Democratic delegates, that in neighbouring Nevada only 16, and in American Samoa only three will be chosen.

How results translate into

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In 1984 President Reagan beat Mr Walter Mondale in every one of the 20 states voting today.

In general, Vice-President George Bush is running strongly against his Republican rivals in almost all the Southern states.

Four Republican candidates — Mr Bush, Senator Robert Dole, Mr Pat Robertson and Mr Jack Kemp — are running. Five Democrats — Governor Michael Dukakis, the Rev Jesse Jackson, Senator Albert Gore, Mr Richard Gephardt, and Mr Gary Hart — are running. All candidates have fulfilled the qualifications to be on the ballot in each state except for Mr Hart, who did not file in time in some states. (Photograph: Graham Wood)

How runners line up state by state

The outlook for each state: Alabama (56 Democratic delegates, 38 Republican); Bush leading, though Jackson is ahead among Democrats, but Gore and Gephardt making inroads.

ARKANSAS (38 D, 27 R): A small turnout makes Bush's lead tenuous and helps Robertson. The Democrats are bunched.

FLORIDA (136 D, 82 R): Bush far ahead. Dukakis strong in Miami and among Jewish voters.

GEORGIA (77 D, 48 R): Republicans leading towards Bush. Jackson strong, with other Democrats bunched.

HAWAII (20 D): Dukakis leading with endorsements by governor and both senators. Robertson swept Republican caucus in February.

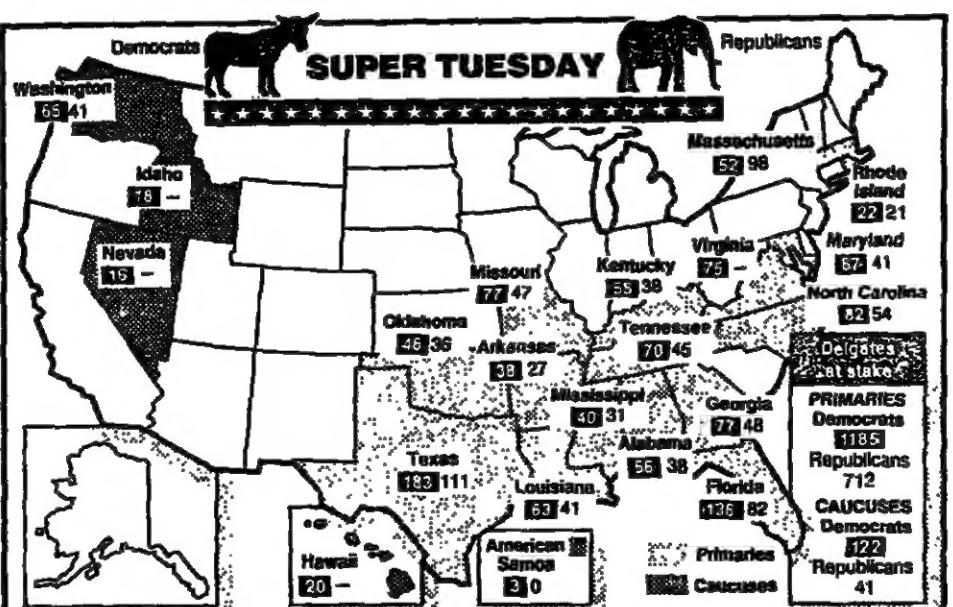
IDaho (18 D): Small number of Democratic voters makes this race unpredictable. Republican primary is in May.

KENTUCKY (55 D, 38 R): Bush leading by wide margin. Among Democrats, Gore has edge as candidate from neighbouring state, but Dukakis and Gephardt strong.

LOUISIANA (63 D, 41 R): Bush leading Republicans. Jackson Democrats, Robertson and Dukakis doing well.

MARYLAND (67 D, 41 R): Dole challenging Bush. Dukakis ahead, Jackson gaining.

MASSACHUSETTS (98 D, 52 R): Bush may win, but



small number of Republican voters makes this unpredictable. Dukakis can expect a big win in his home state. MISSISSIPPI (40 D, 31 R): Bush ahead, though this is one of Robertson's best states. Probably Jackson's strongest state because of high proportion of black voters.

MISSOURI (77 D, 47 R): Bush leading, but Dole close. Gephardt well ahead in his home state, but Jackson almost certain as favourite from neighbouring state.

RHODE ISLAND (22 D, 21 R): Bush ahead of Dole in what look close race. Dukakis almost certain as favourite from neighbouring state.

TENNESSEE (70 D, 45 R): Bush strong. Gore so far ahead in his home state that

other Democrats have stopped campaigning.

TEXAS (183 D, 111 R): Bush will sweep through his home state. Dukakis leading, especially among Hispanics, but no Democrat has more than a third of the vote locked up.

VIRGINIA (75 D): Republicans holding non-binding primary. Among Democrats, Jackson strong with many voters undecided. Gore showing late strength.

WASHINGTON (65 D, 41 R): Leaning towards Bush, but caucus system leaves outcome in doubt. Dukakis well ahead.

What the colourless Mr Walter Mondale did for the Democrats in 1984 — lose the election by a landslide.

"It's not true," said Mr Bush in St Louis. Still snarling from a *New York Times* profile on Sunday that depicted him as "Mr Invisible", the Vice-President shrugged off the Dole attacks, saying he refused to criticize fellow Republicans.

Mr Pat Robertson, by no means a spent force despite his poor South Carolina showing, was also the target of indirect Bush jibes, calculated to avoid offending the fundamentalist Christian population of Missouri. "I don't want somebody to be dictating what denomination I want to be," he said, adding each time that the Bush America will be "one nation under God".

Soft-voiced and courtly, the Mr Bush of the "Super Tuesday" campaign has least hard on his South-

ern credentials, falling, with a little more justification than some of the Yankee candidates, into the vernacular.

Though brought up in New England and every inch the Ivy League man, Mr Bush started his own oil business in Texas in the 1950s and represented Houston in Congress for four years in the late 1960s.

But try as he might to be the self-made Texas oilman, the character themes that could eventually bring him the New York Times magazine on Sunday. The profile quoted intimates of his Washington years who described him as "a neutral political functionary" and a man of no intellectual independence.

Mr Bush was born in an age "when charisma and courtliness coincided", it said. He suffered from "the gentleman phenomenon of 'It's good to be liked, better to be loved'."

Old folks flock to Dukakis on word of 'Condo Queen'

From Christopher Thomas, Miami

Mrs Annie Ackerman, aged 74, spoke slowly and softly from her wheelchair yesterday in support of Governor Michael Dukakis. In the peculiar politics of Florida's retirement communities, that promptly assured him of tens of thousands of votes.

To retired people she is the equivalent of a political boss, a woman of immense power in the sprawling condominiums — blocks of flats — that make up a large area of Miami Beach. One word from Mrs Ackerman can break a local politician. They call her the "Condo Queen".

She left her oxygen tank at home — she has cancer — to appear on stage with Mr Dukakis in the club house of the Point East condominium complex of north Miami Beach, which comprises 17 huge white boxes overlooking Biscayne Bay. Almost all the 1,401 registered voters of Point East turned up to hear Mr Dukakis and to find out how Mrs Ackerman wanted him to vote.

"There is something special about him," she declared simply to a ripple of applause. The Governor of Massachusetts beamed in gratitude for the endorsement.

Like most retired people in Florida, at least 90 per cent of the Point East residents will vote today. Mr Dukakis's Northern credentials are a positive asset in this immensely fertile ground, since most of the voters are Northerners, middle-class Democrats who moved south to retire.

Many Point East residents are Jewish, and in addressing them yesterday Mr Dukakis sprinkled his words liberally with Hebrew expressions. His father-in-law, Mr Harry Dickson, aged 79, a violinist with the Boston Pops orchestra, did much the same when he passed through Point East and other retirement communities on a campaign swing for the governor.

The biggest battle for the "condo vote" among the Democratic rivals in "Super Tuesday" today is in a 40-mile stretch of condominiums in Dade and Broward Counties,

which will cast at least 175,000 Democratic votes.

Senator Albert Gore and Mr Richard Gephardt have also sent elderly parents and relatives to the area in recent weeks. The first stop is always at Mrs Ackerman's door. With her teams of political activists — "condo captains" — she can personally deliver a 40,000 block vote and influence thousands more.

The local legislature has recognized her influence by naming after her a 30-block stretch of Biscayne Boulevard, a main road in Miami Beach. Mr Charles Whitehead, chairman of Florida's Democratic Party, acknowledged that "Annie wields more power than any other private citizen in Florida". Because of her, the "condo vote" has become a real force. With a few phone calls, she can deliver thousands of Democrats to a single campaign speech. Condo people tend to stick together and vote together, which is why Mrs Ackerman's endorsement has such immense impact.

Throughout the Super Tuesday campaigning, the Dukakis machine has proved itself far superior to rival campaigns in sheer effort and efficiency. The staffers are well-scrubbed, corporate types who run around uttering words like "front-loading", "loopholes" and "road blocking".

No other Democratic contender can touch him for organization or cash, even though he rejects all money from political action committees, saying it is tainted. Greek Americans, for whom this son of immigrants is a source of immense pride, have raised more than 20 per cent of the campaign total.

At yesterday's meeting Mr Dukakis sounded jaded after the ravages of weeks of campaigning for Super Tuesday. He spoke about his plans to grow tomatoes in the rose garden of the White House. He said he grew vegetables in his front garden at home because there was not enough sun at the back. His wife, Kitty, sat quietly on the stage, smiling thinly throughout the strange monologue.

Humble touch from Bush on verge of triumph

From Charles Bremner, St Louis

The nomination at last within his grasp, Mr George Bush sounded a surprisingly subdued note when he rallied the faithful yesterday in Missouri, a key state in today's "Super Tuesday" primaries.

"As President, I'll make mistakes," he told cheering South St Louis County Republicans. "I'll mess up maybe, but it won't be because I don't love this country." Hardly fighting words for the man who has swung from humiliation in Iowa to the threshold of triumph in the 20-state contest today.

But self-effacement turned the tables for Mr Bush in New Hampshire and helped him win big in South Carolina, and he is sticking to the humble line. The approach does help allay the image of Mr Bush as the court chamberlain.

But part of the play is to strike a

contrast with Mr Robert Dole, whose hot flashes of anger have earned him the nickname of "Pit Bull" from accompanying reporters.

The Bush camp has sensed the chances of "sudden death" victory. "I'm absolutely convinced," Mr Bush was telling the voters yesterday, "that whoever wins Super Tuesday is going to be the nominee of the Republican Party. I think that's going to be me."

Flying across Missouri yesterday Mr Lee Atwater, Mr Bush's campaign manager said the Vice-President aimed to win at least 12 or 13 of the 17 states where the Republican nomination was being contested. "The best thing for us is that Dole conceded Texas."

Mr Dole was flying back to Missouri yesterday afternoon for some last-ditch campaigning against the Vice-President. Mr Bush was taking a tranquil attitude, saying that election day "will be a pretty relaxed

day, except for the tension factor". In the sprint to the finishing line, the bitter Bush-Dole duel has been sharpest in Missouri, the biggest of the contending states where the senator has a good chance against the Vice-President. In Mr Bush's "home state" of Texas, for example, Mr Dole has all but given up the struggle. Missouri is much closer to his Kansas home turf and the two men are neck and neck.

Though he has promised a long fight that could go all the way to the August convention, Mr Dole must score a convincing second place to Mr Bush in the national vote today. Staying in the race with a near-hopeless campaign would earn him the party's opprobrium as a spoiler.

In a hectic flurry of tactical changes in schedule, Mr Dole tried to undermine Mr Bush's Missouri campaign during the weekend by making the same stops a day earlier. His message was blunt. Mr Bush

will do for the Republican Party what the colourless Mr Walter Mondale did for the Democrats in 1984 — lose the election by a landslide.

"It's not true," said Mr Bush in St Louis. Still snarling from a *New York Times* profile on Sunday that depicted him as "Mr Invisible", the Vice-President shrugged off the Dole attacks, saying he refused to criticize fellow Republicans.

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Militant monks held in wake of Lhasa violence

From A Correspondent, Peking

Armed police yesterday arrested dozens of militant young monks in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa in the wake of anti-Chinese violence said by some witnesses to have led to nine deaths at the weekend.

Westerners returning to Peking from Lhasa on Sunday night said thousands of Tibetans had attacked cars and thrown stones at police, who were said to have used tear gas to disperse rioters.

The New China News Agency said one policeman was thrown to his death from a window, after demonstrators stormed a building where he was observing protests, and that at least 28 other people were injured.

The People's Daily said order had been restored, but this could not be confirmed independently, as communications with Lhasa have been disrupted.

The demonstration by lamas demanding self-rule had centred on the Jokhang temple, Tibet's holiest shrine, and occurred on the last day of the Great Prayer Festival, the most important ceremony in the Tibetan religious calendar. Hundreds of maroon-robed

Religious debate under the gaze of armed Chinese police on rooftops

monks gathered last week in the temple to celebrate the ceremony and debate religious precepts under the gaze of Chinese police on rooftops armed with semi-automatic weapons.

The juxtaposition is typical of Peking's policies in the rugged Himalayan region, where authorities have been trying for decades to suppress simmering Tibetan nationalist feelings.

But Peking's recipe for preventing a repetition of the anti-Chinese violence in Lhasa last October, which left six people dead, failed to ease tension still running high in the Tibetan capital. Now the Chinese seem uncertain how to handle the situation.

Since Chinese troops invaded and claimed Tibet in 1951, Peking's government of the sparsely populated plateau has appeared to Tibetans as a succession of disastrous decisions - culminating in the 1966-1976 Cultural Revolution when thousands of temples were destroyed.

The Cultural Revolution only exacerbated the fierce hatred between Tibetans and Chinese, which erupted in violent protests by angry Bud-

Peking knows that it cannot merely tighten the screws on Tibetans

dhist monks calling for Tibetan independence and the return of the Dalai Lama.

Veneration of the Dalai Lama, who fled to India 29 years ago this Thursday, has recently become a rallying point for young monks, fresh recruits under China's policies of greater religious freedom.

China says the religious leader may return, on condition that he lives in Peking and makes only brief visits to Tibet - terms he has so far rejected.

But while Peking countenances no questioning of its right to rule, it knows it cannot merely tighten the screws on the Tibetans.

A reinforced police presence in Lhasa has suppressed the nationalist ardour of many residents who have benefited from China's economic reforms and are grateful for the material improvement which has brought them television sets and refrigerators. On Saturday, witnesses said many Lhasa people went home at the first sign of trouble.

Among the monks, opinion is divided between older lamas, reasonably content with the religious liberalization of recent years, and their younger brothers, who prefer protests to prayers.

To instil a consensus, officials have installed work teams of local cadres in the monasteries to convert the



A young Tibetan monk shouting anti-Chinese slogans while surrounded by Indian police in Delhi yesterday during a demonstration in support of independence protests in Tibet. Several Tibetans among the 300 demonstrators, who included Buddhist monks, women and teenagers, were

slightly injured when police stopped them marching to the presidential palace (Reuters reports). A Buddhist monk was knocked to the ground when he attacked police who took away the Tibetan flag he was carrying. Other protesters waved religious flags as they struggled with police. The demon-

strators later burnt a Chinese flag and sang the Tibetan national anthem. "Tibet is cut off from the rest of the world," said Ms Dotma Gyari, speaking for the Regional Tibetan Youth Congress which organized the Delhi protest. Thursday is the 29th anniversary of the flight to India of the Dalai

Lama, who held a special prayer meeting at his Himalayan home of Dharamsala, where he said protests in Lhasa showed Tibetans' resentment of Chinese rule. He spoke of "the brutal reprisal taken by the armed Chinese security men against the unarmed and defenceless Tibetans".

Heinemann has been legally bound to keep a running total of the profits made from the sale of the book because of the Government's intention to stop Mr Wright benefiting financially from his revelations in *Spycatcher*.

The Canberra hearing is expected to last two days. Mr Wright, aged 72, will not be there. He is confined to his farm in Tasmania suffering from a severe cold, high blood pressure, diabetes and failing eyesight. He is being represented in the High Court by Mr Malcolm Turnbull, his representative throughout the case.

Mr Turnbull has previously acted as a solicitor in the case, but is today donning the robe and wig of a barrister of the Victorian Supreme Court, which enables him to be enrolled as a barrister of the High Court.

But the flamboyant Mr Turnbull will not be allowed - as he did in the lower courts - to make any public statements until the High Court has reached its verdict.

Australia's Chief Justice, Sir Anthony Mason, recently criticized the way in which Mr Turnbull had been able to use the media during the *Spycatcher* case while his opponent representing the British Government had been unable to reply.

Sir Anthony described Mr Turnbull as "that master of professional disguise, one minute a barrister, the next a solicitor".

He added: "Counsel bound by the rules of the Bar Association cannot compete on equal terms in exercises of this kind."

"Plainly we need to apply uniform rules to trial lawyers generally whether they be barristers or solicitors."

Students have been given the day off by the university, but thousands are expected to gather behind its 18th-century, wrought-iron gates to lay flowers at the memorial plaque in memory of those beaten during the riots.

By the end of the second week in March, the campaign had gathered sufficient momentum to result in many party members being dismissed for Zionism.

Many party jobs had gone to Jewish Poles after the war, causing predictably simmering envy. As the purges continued, about 20,000 Jews emigrated from Poland to Israel - including scientists,

members of the armed forces and politicians.

For Polish students, March, 1968, also brought disillusionment: the security forces' reaction underlined that Poland could not become a flexible democracy within communism along the lines of Mr Alexander Dubcek's neighbouring Czechoslovakia.

The events of March, 1968, remain a sensitive issue for General Jaruzelski's Government, eager to promote credibility and consensus.

The official press has acknowledged for the first time that the authorities "made mistakes".

Poland's present relationship of good will with Jews both in and out of Europe is being highlighted to dispel any lingering fears that the nation still harbours anti-Semitic feelings. But the large police presence expected in Warsaw tomorrow suggests that the authorities will take no risks.

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complainting of "one rule for Tibetans and another for Chinese", and the police reportedly wept with disgust at what they saw as a snub to the judicial process.

One result has been a reported surge in racial attacks on Chinese residents of the city, and the authorities have warned against going out after dark.

Clearly, the Tibetans sense that Peking's efforts to compensate for its past mistakes and its emphasis on religious freedom have given them

greater room to manoeuvre. They will continue to demand concessions from a Government seeking to appear broad-minded. But the latest outburst of anti-Chinese feelings by stone-throwing monks and angry nomads may have tried Chinese patience beyond breaking point.

The Communist Party leadership, which given billions of dollars to the region and its monasteries, will now be facing stiff criticism of its policies from many hardline Marxists.

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complainting of "one rule for Tibetans and another for Chinese", and the police reportedly wept with disgust at what they saw as a snub to the judicial process.

One result has been a reported surge in racial attacks on Chinese residents of the city, and the authorities have warned against going out after dark.

Clearly, the Tibetans sense that Peking's efforts to compensate for its past mistakes and its emphasis on religious freedom have given them

greater room to manoeuvre. They will continue to demand concessions from a Government seeking to appear broad-minded. But the latest outburst of anti-Chinese feelings by stone-throwing monks and angry nomads may have tried Chinese patience beyond breaking point.

The Communist Party leadership, which given billions of dollars to the region and its monasteries, will now be facing stiff criticism of its policies from many hardline Marxists.

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Last try to stop Wright spy book

From Our Correspondent Canberra

The Australian High Court, the country's final court of appeal, will hear arguments today which could prevent Mr Peter Wright, the former M15 officer, from becoming a millionaire on the profits of his book *Spycatcher*.

In what is seen as Whitehall's "last stand", the High Court is hearing the Government's final appeal against the decision in the New South Wales court in Sydney in September to lift the temporary ban on the sale of the book. The judges will be asked to consider an application for a court order to seize the book's profits.

More than 200,000 copies of *Spycatcher* have been sold in Australia since its publication there on October 14. And, according to the publishers, Heinemann Australia, sales worldwide now total 1,380,000. Mr Wright's royalties to date are now estimated in excess of £1 million, but he has yet to receive the money.

The Government, in taking the case to the Australian High Court, is determined to pursue the legal battle to the bitter end to uphold the principle, on Mrs Thatcher's insistence, that all former members of Britain's security services have a lifelong obligation of confidentiality.

Heinemann has been legally bound to keep a running total of the profits made from the sale of the book because of the Government's intention to stop Mr Wright benefiting financially from his revelations in *Spycatcher*.

The Canberra hearing is expected to last two days. Mr Wright, aged 72, will not be there. He is confined to his farm in Tasmania suffering from a severe cold, high blood pressure, diabetes and failing eyesight. He is being represented in the High Court by Mr Malcolm Turnbull, his representative throughout the case.

Mr Turnbull has previously acted as a solicitor in the case, but is today donning the robe and wig of a barrister of the Victorian Supreme Court, which enables him to be enrolled as a barrister of the High Court.

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Guerrillas kill six Philippine sailors

Manila (Reuters) - Communist guerrillas shot dead six Philippine sailors and three civilians near the US Navy's Subic base, and in a separate attack took over a town and held its police force hostage, the Army said yesterday.

It said the sailors were returning to Subic Bay on Sunday when rebels fired on their Jeep four miles from the base, also killing three civilian hitch-hikers. Communist gunmen killed two US servicemen and a retired American airman in ambushes outside Clark air base last October.

About 100 rebels seized the town of Abra de Ilog on Mindoro island, 100 miles south of Manila, on Saturday and held six policemen hostage before making off with weapons and ammunition.

Heart shuffle

Atlanta (Reuters) - Two men are recovering after they received new organs in unusual "domino" transplant surgery. Mr Ed Johnson was given the heart and lungs of a young woman and then his heart was implanted in a second man, Mr James McManus.

Cuban protest

Havana (Reuters) - Sixty-eight political prisoners have begun a hunger strike in Combinado del Este jail to protest against statements by a human rights group that Cuba respected prisoners' human rights.

Back in robes

Delhi (AFP) - India's Supreme Court resumed hearings after an 18-day strike by lawyers demanding the sacking of a senior police officer who ordered a baton charge against a march by lawyers.

Shell sabotage

The Hague (Reuters) - Anti-apartheid activists damaged petrol pumps in at least 20 towns in a protest against Royal Dutch Shell's refusal to pull out of South Africa.

Nato change

Lisbon (Reuters) - Vice-Admiral Artur Rodrigues Consulado was sworn in as Commander-in-Chief of Nato's Iberian Atlantic area.

19 killed

Hakkari, Turkey (AP) - An avalanche hit the village of Iliyaka near the Iranian border, killing 19 people.

Election talks

Madrid - Leaders of the Popular Alliance party met to try to resolve their differences before the polls in Catalonia.

Correction

Anna Mikhailovna, widow of Nikolai Bukharin, is 74, not 64 as stated in a report from Moscow on February 9.

The search for an Afghan peace

From Michael Hamlyn, Geneva

Gap remains on supply of arms

Another week of hard negotiating began yesterday at the Geneva proximity talks on peace in Afghanistan.

As Señor Diego Cordovez, the United Nations mediator, walked between the Pakistani delegation in one room and the Afghan delegation in another, Mr Zain Noorani, the leader of the Pakistani team, said it had been "seeking the co-operation" of the other side in the establishment of an interim government to take over as the Soviet forces are withdrawn.

It was not entirely clear, as Mr Noorani, Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, spoke briefly to reporters, whether he was talking about the co-operation

of the Afghans or of the Russians, but he insisted that what he sought would be in the best interests of both Russia and Pakistan.

Meanwhile, it emerged from the Pakistani delegation that he is not now trying for the establishment of an interim government before signing the Geneva accords, but that he is looking for some synchronization of its establishment with the withdrawal of the Soviet forces.

Mr Noorani returned on Sunday night from a quick visit to Islamabad, where he consulted Mr Muhammad KhanJunojo, the Prime Minister, and attended a specially extended meeting with the

leaders of the non-parliamentary opposition parties. All the parties, with the exception of the right-wing religious groups with links to the Afghan Mujahidin factions, were said to have urged him to sign. On his way back he had a brief stop in Moscow.

Señor Cordovez last week said that perhaps more progress was made in the talks when the two sides were not formally waiting for him to call on them. It is suggested by UN officials here that he meant when he was meeting the Russian and American representatives, who have been keeping a close watch on the talks.

American diplomats have

suggested that their main interest is in the "asymmetry" involved in the cessation of US arms supplies to the rebel groups while arms continue to flow from the Russians to the Afghan regime.

A State Department official said that America was now prepared to settle for a "symmetrical but not necessarily simultaneous" stoppage on both sides.

But the Afghans and Russians are said to be resisting even this, on the grounds that their supplies are between governments whereas the American weapons constitute an external interference, which would be forbidden under the terms of the Geneva accords.

Court setback for Namibia apartheid

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The Supreme Court in Windhoek, the capital of South African-occupied Namibia, declared yesterday that the system of racially segregated local government in the territory was "in conflict" with the Bill of Fundamental Rights adopted by the Windhoek Government three years ago.

Although the court's judgment only has the status of an advisory opinion, and is not binding, it creates an intriguing legal situation and is an embarrassment for Pretoria, which refuses to agree to the abolition of segregation in Namibia. As a result of the court's decision, the law which set up segregated local government structures in Namibia - the notorious Proclamation

AGS of 1980 - must now be reviewed by the Windhoek constitutional committee.

In theory the National Assembly, which was established with Pretoria's blessing in June, 1985, has the power to repeal AGS, but in practice this cannot be done without the assent of the South African Administrator-General in Windhoek. Mr Louis Pienaar, Namibia's Transitional Government of National Unity is genuinely multi-racial, containing representatives of all the parties in the National Assembly and of the 11 different ethnic groups in the territory, including whites, who account for 73,000 of a population of 1,200,000.

But segregated "second-tier" local authorities are also provided for each of the main ethnic groups. These bodies are largely dependent for income on tax raised from their own communities, and since most tax revenue comes from whites most of it is spent on whites. The segregated structure also means that the white minority has been able to maintain all the best hospitals, schools and residential areas in the country as exclusive white preserves.

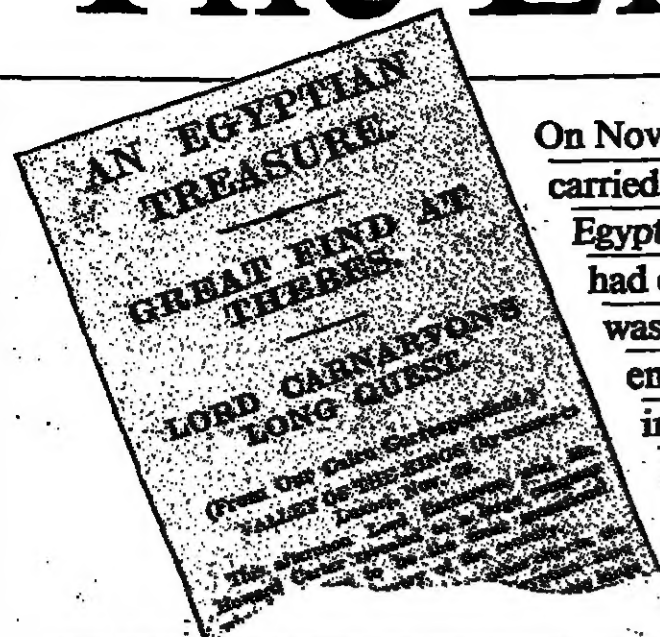
The court ruling is both a moral and legal victory for the Windhoek Government. Last year a draft constitution was adopted that would abolish all remnants of apartheid.

Opposed to the draft constitution, which contains

no safeguards for minority white rights, and the repeal of AGS, however, is the all-white South West Africa National Party, Namibia's cousin of President Botha's National Party in South Africa.

Mr Botha has thrown his weight behind the Namibian branch of the National Party and insists that the proposed constitution must be amended to provide minority rights.

The Englishman's castle...



On November 30, 1922, *The Times* carried a startling story: an expedition to Egypt led by the fifth Lord Carnarvon had opened Tutankhamun's tomb. It was a saga of riches, romance, human endeavour and enormous scholastic importance. Two generations later, *The Times* now reveals another startling story: of more treasure from ancient Egypt, treasure that has been hidden from sight

these 60 years in the family home of the Carnarvons (some of the pieces are shown opposite). Today Bryan Appleyard begins a series that throws new light on 3,000 years of history and a lifetime of adventure

Henry Herbert, the sixth Earl of Carnarvon, liked women and horses. He was a brilliant shot, a legendary raconteur and, in his later years, something of a star on the transatlantic chat show circuit. But his childhood had been unhappy. The fifth Earl had been a strict and distant father. He addressed his son by his title—Porchester—and only once used his Christian name.

After the fifth Earl's death in 1923, the life of the new Lord Carnarvon—"Porchey" to his friends—was in sharp contrast to that of his father. He was a product of a generation glad to be alive after 1914-18 and determined to enjoy itself. He married twice and the gossip columns repeatedly tried to marry him a third time to a succession of society ladies.

His time was spent in the traditional aristocratic pursuits of shooting, racing, flirting and touring the resorts of the European rich like Baden, Deauville and Monte Carlo. He was a popular, easy-going man, but he did have one rule: he would never discuss the one subject that had made his father, the fifth Earl, world famous—ancient Egypt.

In particular he would hear nothing of a certain young man who died at the age of 19 in 1323 BC and who was buried in the spring, judging by the blossoms and fruits found in the wreaths that decorated his tomb. This was Pharaoh Tutankhamun, whose tomb had survived for more than 3,000 years, to be discovered, almost intact, by the fifth Earl and the great archaeologist Howard Carter in 1922.

The sixth Earl's long party came to an end last September, when he died in a nursing home. A few months earlier, his son, then Lord Porchester, now the seventh Earl of Carnarvon, had set about ensuring that the affairs of the estate were in good order.

In June he called in a team from Sotheby's to produce an inventory of the furniture, silver, porcelain and paintings which filled every room at Highclere Castle, near Newbury, the family seat. Although the house itself is no more than 140 years old, its contents include the acquisitions of the Herbert family. The sixth Earl had paid little attention to his patrimony; existing inventories were out of date.

By July, however, the long task seemed to be finished and Lord Porchester took a stroll through the house with Robert Taylor, his father's retired butler who had started work with the family as a first footman in 1936.

"That seems to be everything for the inventory," he said as they were passing through the drawing room. "Yes m'lord," said Taylor, "except for the Egyptian stuff."

"What Egyptian stuff? There is no Egyptian stuff!"

Taylor led Lord Porchester to the two doors that connected the drawing room with the smoking room. Both doors had been locked for years with tables placed across them. But, between the doors, there was a gap of perhaps three feet. This was lined with linenfold wooden panelling, but two panels had keyholes. They were not locked. Taylor opened one and drew out an old Egyptian cigarette tin containing the beads of a necklace.

The two cupboards seemed to be filled with tins and cotton wool, all pushed into carefully-carpeted pigeon holes. Lord Porchester could just make out some metal objects and beads. They shone in startlingly bright blues and greens.

"Although my knowledge of Egyptology is zero, I knew

PHARAOHS' HOARD

what they were, of course," he recalled later. "It was part of one's education to know what my grandfather did. But the whole thing was kept under wraps. We were never allowed to ask questions, it was a taboo subject."

The cupboards were full and went back into the wall to the depth of the full length of an arm. Their size meant they must contain a large amount of material, all of which seemed to be Egyptian.

Porchester was stunned. He thought he knew Highclere Castle inside out, and he had been convinced that every fragment of Egyptian antiquity had been removed long ago. His first thought was that this must be kept quiet at all costs.

"We were extremely nervous about discussing it with anyone," he said later. "It wasn't easy; we had all been can film crew in at the time and we thought the stuff was something to do with Tutankhamun."

In a state of excitement and alarm, he called Sotheby's. That afternoon he also called Harry James, Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum.

Over the next eight months, more treasures were to come to light. The fifth Earl's old darkroom turned out to be full

of pieces, a large alabaster jar was found in the Muniment—or document—Room and a stone fragment covered in hieroglyphs was found in a housekeeper's drawer.

The extraordinary story behind the finds began in 1901 in Germany or, perhaps, in 1323 BC on the west bank of the Nile near Thebes.

Either way it hinged on the personality of the fifth Earl of Carnarvon. He was a somewhat remote, introverted figure, but he did enjoy driving. He became one of the first holders of a driving licence in Britain and he was a keen motor racer. In 1901 he went racing in Germany with his chauffeur, Edward Trotman. Their racing car overturned, pinning them both underneath.

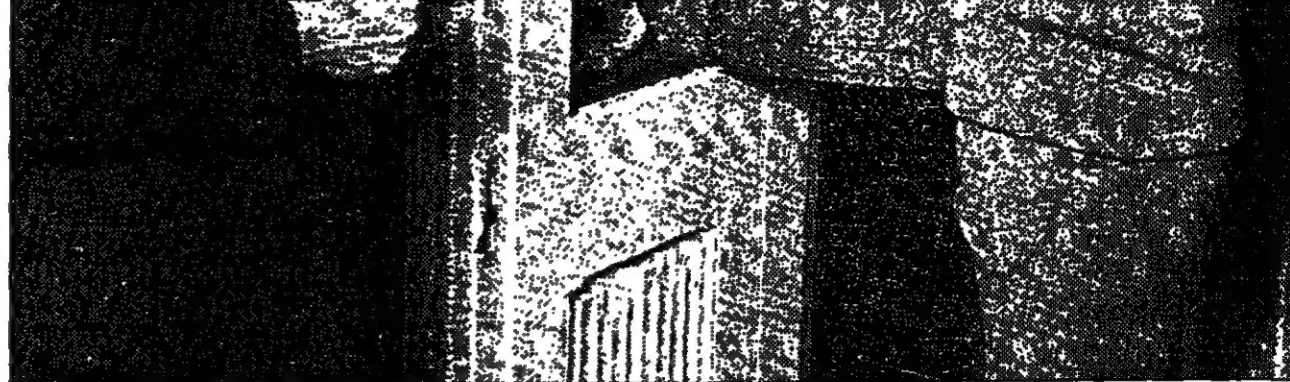
Carnarvon's injuries were serious. His chest had been hurt and his doctors advised him to spend his winters in a warm climate for fear he could no longer withstand an English cold snap. He decided on Egypt.

When he arrived, in 1903, he quickly became interested in Egyptology. He needed enthusiasm and the archaeology industry needed him. Museums were competing for Egyptian antiquities, but the steady supply from the many excavations, official and unofficial, kept market prices low. Rich men or institutions were needed to pay for the digging—the finds themselves seldom covered the cost.

Carnarvon became an amateur enthusiast, though at first with little success. So, from 1907, he decided to employ a professional to run his digs. The man he chose was Howard Carter, then aged 34 and seven years younger than Carnarvon.

Carter lacked the formal training of most of the scholars of his day. Yet, thanks to Carnarvon's sponsorship, Carter was to become one of the most celebrated archaeologists of all time. From 1907 to 1911 he excavated among the private tombs of Thebes for Carnarvon and they then jointly published a book describing their finds—*Five Years' Excavations at Thebes*.

The treasures they found were sent back to Highclere Castle. In 1914 Carnarvon and Carter were finally given what they had both been waiting for, a government



The find: retired butler Robert Taylor and Lord Carnarvon at the hidden cupboard where most of the hoard was found last summer. In the Earl's hand is the first object that was brought out—an Egyptian cigarette tin from the 1920s. The cupboards were as deep as the length of an arm, and they were full of tins and cotton wool. Below, the man who stored the treasure: Lord Carnarvon's grandfather, the fifth Earl, Egyptologist and discoverer of Tutankhamun's tomb.

licence to dig in the nearby Valley of the Kings, the ancient necropolis of the Egyptian kings. There had been a series of major finds there but, invariably, the Pharaoh's tombs had already been robbed of most of their splendours.

There was more to be found, however: Carter was convinced of it. There were gaps in the record, and one in particular bothered him. For seven years he dug with only occasional successes. One of these was in 1920 when he unearthed 13 alabaster jars bearing the names of Ramesses II and Merneptah. Lady Carnarvon was at that time and insisted on digging the jars out with her own hands.

Carter's aim was to clear the whole valley down to the bedrock, a task that meant moving hundreds of thousands of tons of earth, using only local bearers carrying baskets. But, by 1922, even Carnarvon was losing patience. Carter pleaded for another season, offering to pay for it himself if they found nothing. Carnarvon reluctantly agreed.

Carter gambled on a hunch. He had not touched one part of the valley because it was a tourist access to the tomb of Ramesses VI. He planned to dig underneath this tomb. Arriving in Luxor on October 28, he began work on November 1. Three days later the breakthrough came.

"Hardly had I arrived on the work the next morning," he wrote, "than the unusual silence, due to the stoppage of the work, made me realize that something out of the ordinary had happened, and I was greeted by the announcement that a step out in the rock had been discovered..."

It was the first of a staircase that led to a sealed door. The



seals were those of the keepers of the Royal Necropolis—a jackal and nine captives. It was unquestionably a royal tomb. He called Carnarvon—"At last have made a wonderful discovery in Valley..."

Carnarvon arrived on the 23rd with his daughter, Lady Evelyn. Carter cleared the door completely and found what he was looking for—the seals of the King Tutankhamun, one of the names missing from the Valley's dynastic record. Beyond the door was a passageway filled with rubble and then another door.

November 26 was, for Carter, "the day of days, the most wonderful that I have ever lived through, and certainly one of those like I can never hope to see again."

He took Carnarvon, Lady Evelyn and his assistant A.R.

Callender to the door. Then, with the words "Now don't be disappointed if this leads to nothing..." he made a hole. Holding a candle, he peered inside. As Carter's eyes grew accustomed to the gloom, he was left speechless with astonishment.

Carnarvon grew impatient: "Can you see anything?"

"Yes," Carter replied, "wonderful things."

Carter's official story was that they then sealed up the tomb. In fact years later papers discovered at the Metropolitan Museum in New York revealed that the group actually entered that night both into the ante-chamber and into the burial chamber itself. Objects from the tomb had cropped up in American museums, indicating that some were removed unofficially.

This is hardly surprising. Custom and practice in those days meant archaeologists split their finds 50-50 with the Egyptian Government, and simply picking up a few pieces in advance would have been quite normal. It was this informality that has led to the scattering of Egyptian antiquities seemingly at random round the world, to the frustration of scholars.

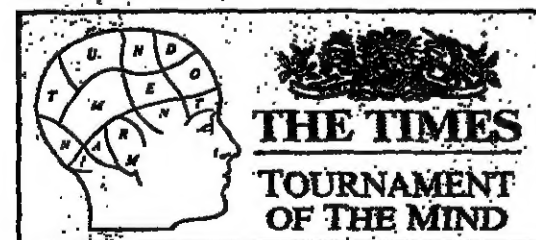
Carter had discovered the first ever almost-intact tomb of an Egyptian Pharaoh. It had been broken into at one stage, but little seemed to have been taken and it had been quickly resealed by the ancient necropolis authorities. He went public on November 30.

"This afternoon," *The Times* of that day reported, "Lord Carnarvon and Mr Howard Carter revealed to a large company what promises to be the most sensational Egyptological discovery of the century."

The Carnarvon family's connection with the tomb was to be brutally severed soon afterwards by tragedy. Legal disputes and, so popular legend has it, by the curse that lies on those who desecrated the young King's tomb. The fifth Earl was to die within months of the discovery; he never saw the body of Tutankhamun which still lay concealed within its shrine.

Similarly, Henry, the sixth Earl, was to know nothing of the rediscovery at Highclere. He died on September 22 last year. In his final months he had been too ill to be told of the find or to solve the mystery of how Highclere had managed to conceal its Egyptian secrets for over 60 years.

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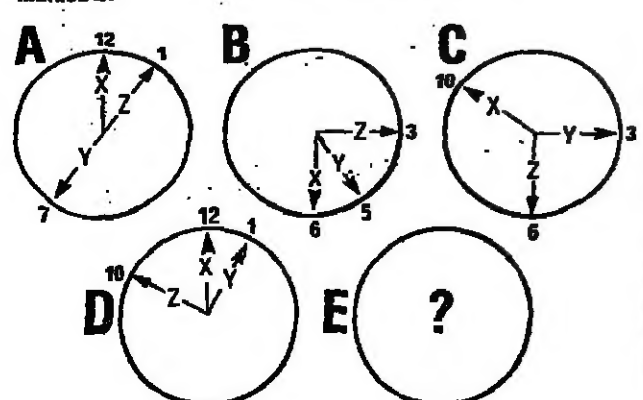


ROUND THIRTEEN—QUESTIONS

Try all the questions—remember it's the top scores that count

1 LOGIC Score 14

Here are four unusual clocks. Once you have worked out the reasoning behind the positioning of the hands you should be able to complete the fifth clock and tell us, in the following order, which number is indicated by the hand marked X; which number by the hand marked Y; and which number by the hand marked Z?



Tournament of the Mind

● Round Thirteen of the tournament, which offers a £5,000 cash prize for the individual winner and an IBM Personal System/2 Model 30 computer for the winning school team.

2 VERBAL Score 14

Can you fill in the two gaps in this sentence with two words of the same six letters?

WE WANDERED THROUGH THE RUINED OF THE ROMAN TEMPLE

3 MATHS Score 11

Can you replace the missing symbols in the following calculation?

$$8 ? 4 \times 20 ? 2 ? 6 = 7$$

4 MISCELLANEOUS Score 11

A cricketer's average in his first 15 innings was 25 runs. After a further ten innings his average had increased to 45 runs. What was his average for the last ten innings only?

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE Score 2 each

- 1 Which British artist painted "Gin Lane"?
- 2 How many chambers are there in the human heart?
- 3 What is the common name for the plant *Alopecurus pratensis*?
- 4 Which football league team is nicknamed the "Cobblers"?
- 5 Who was the first man to fly across the English Channel in an aeroplane?



ROUND 13 ANSWERS

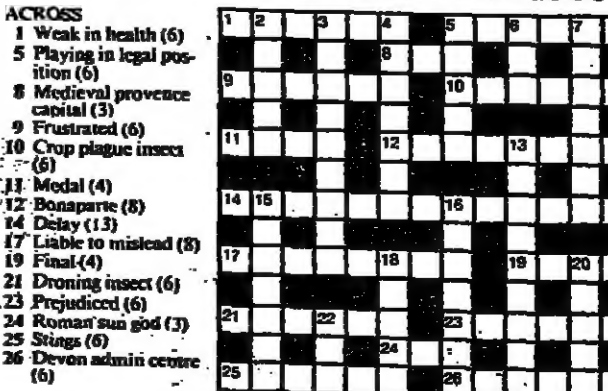
Cut out your answers and keep this coupon until Round 20. Answers will be accepted only on coupons printed in *The Times*

ANSWERS:
 Answer 1: X = _____ Y = _____ Z = _____
 Answer 2: _____
 Answer 3: _____ Answer 4: _____
 GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
 Answer 1: _____ Answer 2: _____ Answer 3: _____
 Answer 4: _____
 Answer 5: _____
 NAME _____

TOMORROW

Triumph, tragedy and the long silence: how Carnarvon and the curse of the mummy's tomb became the making of a 60-year secret

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1508



- ACROSS:
 1 Weak in health (6)
 5 Playing in legal position (6)
 8 Medieval province capital (5)
 9 Frustrated (6)
 10 Crop plague insect (5)
 11 Metal (4)
 12 Bonaparte (8)
 14 Delay (13)
 17 Liable to mislead (8)
 19 Final (4)
 21 Drowning insect (6)
 23 Prejudiced (6)
 24 Roman sun god (3)
 25 Stings (6)
 26 Devon admin centre (6)
- DOWN:
 2 Zimbabwe 2nd party leader (5)
 3 Senseless (9)
 4 Virgin Mary (7)
 5 Paige (5)
 6 Dry (wine) (3)
 7 Bend out of shape (7)
 13 US World War II equipment scheme (4-5)
 15 Practical view (7)
 16 Shake (7)
 18 Copper, zinc, alloy (5)
 20 Play setting (5)
 22 Strathclyde port (3)

SOLUTION TO NO 1507:
 ACROSS: 1 Myaia 5 Tube 8 Elad 9 Cadaver 11 Resolute 13 Curt 15 Vitriolic 18 Line 19 Apocrypha 22 Soldier 23 Recto 24 Bald 25 Yaffle
 DOWN: 2 Years 3 Ted 4 Cocktail party 5 Tidy 6 Bivouac 7 Jewry 10 Rite 12 Lute 14 Slip 15 Vanilla 16 Elis 17 Byron 20 Excel 21 Wild 23 Rat

THE TIMES TUESDAY MARCH 8 1988

SPECTRUM

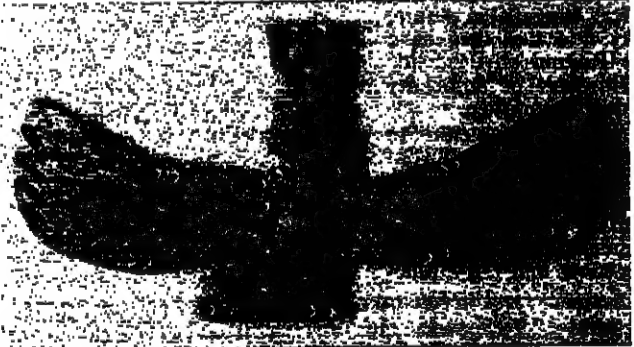
...and the Pharaohs' secrets



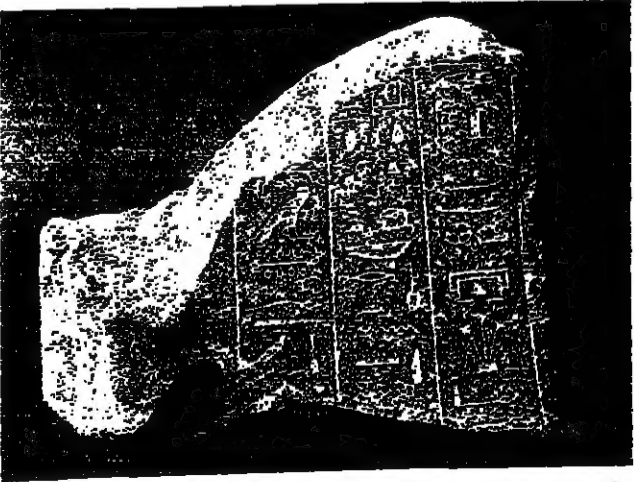
A bronze figure of Harpocrates, also called Horus the Child. Found by Carter while digging at Tell el-Balamun, it is a votive offering. Like the sidelock, the gesture of the hand is characteristic of Egyptian representations of children



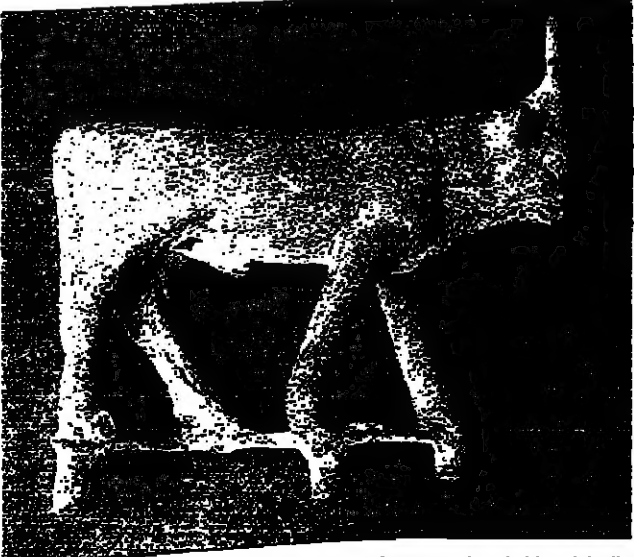
Three strings of faience beads, dating from some time after 1700 BC and excavated by Carter from the tomb of a group of private individuals at Thebes. They were discovered at Highclere by the retired family butler, Robert Taylor



A fine mummy decoration which would originally have been either sewn on to the outside of the bandages or incorporated in a beadwork shroud. Made of Egyptian faience, with details picked out in black, it represents the goddess Isis, her wings outstretched to enfold the body of the deceased. Its origins are at present unknown, but it certainly dates from the first millennium BC



A fragment of a votive statue from after 600 BC. The leg of a man is on the left. He would have been shown offering a figure of a god, which would have been supported by the triangular piece covered in hieroglyphs. It also comes from Tell el-Balamun in the Nile Delta. Its existence was known from Carter's notes, but it had been thought lost until its recent rediscovery at Highclere



The Apis bull, from around 400 BC. Cast in bronze and probably originally mounted on a wooden base, it was found by Carter at Tell el-Balamun in 1913



This is the face of King Tutankhamun's grandfather, found in a concealed cupboard at Highclere and artistically the most important of the rediscovered items. King Amenophis III, who died in 1353 BC, is sometimes called "The Magnificent" — Egypt was then at her richest and her art at its finest. The painted wooden face comes from a "shabti" figure, intended to do any work that the dead man might be required to perform in the afterlife. The head wears the royal crown with the uraeus — the cobra's head that was said to spit fire at a Pharaoh's enemies. Below: A tooled rawhide archer's protective wrist guard, dating from about 1350 BC, the images of captives suggesting a royal connection



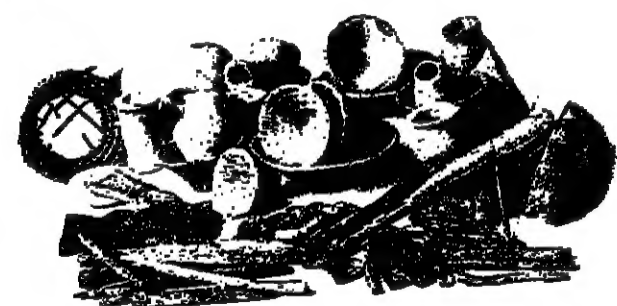
A double-headed falcon sphinx of Egyptian faience — an artificial composition of quartz covered with a thin glaze. It is inscribed on either side with the name of King Shabaka, conqueror of the Nile Delta, who reigned from 718-703 BC



Two blue faience bowls with lotus flower decoration in black, whose photographs appear in "Five Years' Explorations at Thebes". Carnarvon and Carter's book of 1912. They were found in a private tomb at Thebes in 1910. Carter records that the tomb had been plundered in antiquity. One bowl is inscribed for the lady of the house, Ibiau, who probably lived around 1700 BC



A large alabaster jar discovered in the Muniment Room at Highclere. One of a group discovered in the Valley of the Kings in 1920, it bears the name of King Ramesses II. In fact, however, it was probably used for the embalming of King Merneptah, his immediate successor, who died in 1204 BC. Almina, Countess of Carnarvon is said to have dug the jars out of the ground herself



Miniature vessels, model tools and blue faience plaques found undisturbed at the tomb of Amenophis III, originally placed by the tomb builders in holes at the entrance as part of the foundation ritual. Their importance lies in the fact that they are inscribed with the name of Tutankhamun's father, indicating that the tomb was begun before Amenophis ascended to the throne



The figure of a woman, which would have been interred with her, c 1700 BC. The head is in ivory and the wig, of which only one side remains, is in plaster



A wooden jewel box published by Carter in 1912 and excavated, complete with its contents (haematite and carnelian beads and amethyst scarabs), from the same tomb as the faience bowls. It was found in fragments in the glass display case in the fifth earl's dark room at Highclere. Egyptians were frequently accompanied in death by valuables they had accumulated in life

Photographs by Stephen Markeson

TIMES DIARY

BARBARA AMIEL

Last Saturday my shopping list included one bed, linen, a kettle and a new needle for my record turntable. It happened that it was also the one day that the TUC decided to save the National Health Service by cutting off any access to Selfridges. As I sat in a clump of congealed motor vehicles idling away the afternoon, I began to wonder. To whom were all those red flags billowing between me and Oxford Street speaking? Surely not to any working Londoner who was tremendously inconvenienced by the whole affair.

Of course, not all the 50,000 or so marchers were of the "Treatment not Trident" school of thought, but I couldn't help feeling a certain menace in the air that distinguishes, I think, an assembly from a siege. One thought of Lord Melbourne's response to another parade. According to David Cecil's great biography, when Melbourne was presented with a petition for the Tolpuddle Martyrs he declined to accept the petition, remarking that he would be pleased to receive them any day of the week under normal circumstances rather than under the implicit threat of force.

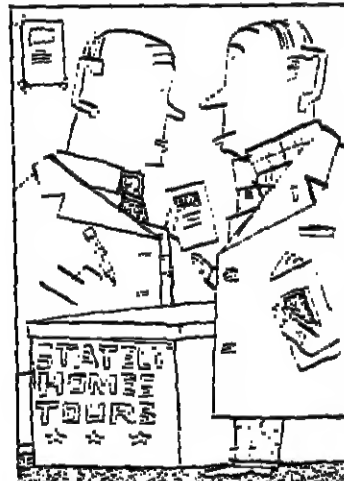
I remain wedded to the Jeffersonian concept of free assembly and still take heart in a society that pays its policemen to help marchers rather than turn water cannon on them. But after reflection I do think that when a march besieges a city it ought to be regulated. The most important task of local government is to ensure that its citizens can go to work, enjoy their lives, shop, wait and play. That is the basis of the right to life. The right of assembly does not, surely, include the right to impede the flow of traffic. Perhaps these marches could take place on a Sunday, when businesses are closed and commerce will not be tied up. Then beds and kettles could be bought.

Ironically, what the marchers want is what Canada is attempting to implement, namely, the elimination of private health care. Eighteen months ago Ontario became the seventh province to outlaw "extra-billing" by doctors, which means it now has no Harley Street and no private doctors. Canada is moving in precisely the opposite direction to Thatcher.

The results are worth studying. Canada still has, I think, the best health care system in the world, but the inevitable result of a state monopoly are beginning to show. Two of my best doctors have deserted the country, joining a small but significant exodus of specialists to America.

The Ontario government has discovered that since the introduction of "totally free" health care, claims have risen by 11 million. Elective surgery has risen dramatically. Nurses allege that doctors are scheduling operations for the evening to boost their overtime payments. It is not possible to get a private room in a hospital by paying for one, but a wealthy acquaintance of mine claims that he was approached by hospital administrators who wished him to make a donation of special equipment when he was trying to get private care for his ailing mother. Important people seem to have no trouble getting to doctors. My ex-secretary in Toronto says it takes her friends weeks.

BARRY FANTONI



'Higher Castle'. Ah yes, a full itinerary with a real treasure hunt

I am mystified by the cavalier attitude of the Conservative Central Office to the charges made about the recent national Young Conservatives' election. Normally, I regard all the nitty-gritty aspects of politics with about the same interest and distaste as I have for bluebottles buzzing about a compost heap. But in this case Andrew Timney's supporters have collected more than half a dozen affidavits that seem to point at the very least to interference with ballots and the possession of duplicate identification and ballot papers.

An affidavit is a serious matter. If these are lies, the people who swore them have perjured themselves. If they are true, they may lead to charges of forgery. Frankly, I don't care much which side won the election but I do care about a party in which the various wings cannot even trust each other to conduct a fair election. How can the country trust such a party?

Sir Peter Lane, chairman of the executive committee of the National Union of Conservatives, tells me that an inquiry is not being carried out but procedures are under way to avert "the abrasiveness" of this year's election. What a curious approach to possible fraud! Surely the proper thing would have been to cancel or postpone the election or, barring that, to invalidate this result and have another go.

This week is the fiftieth anniversary of the Anschluss, and the BBC's German Service began a two-part series on Sunday evening. Speaking of a last anti-Nazi march to the University of Vienna, Lord Weidenfeld recalled his movements. "As we reached the university, more and more Nazis were pouring forth, jubilant. Our little column came to a halt and gradually we slunk away, singly, in groups, one by one, like the instruments in Haydn's Farewell symphony. I rushed home. My parents, my grandmother and the cook were glued to the radio, Schuschnigg spoke with a choked voice. He announced the end of his country. 'God save Austria' were his final words, followed by Haydn's anthem, possibly the oldest in Europe. And then suddenly the air went dead. Endlessly waiting, one minute, two minutes and then, the first strains of the Horst Wessel song. The Third Reich had arrived." Two minutes of dead air to change the record and the technicians. And then the world.

Next month sees the biggest reform of the welfare state since it began exactly 40 years ago. As the Opposition's hype heats up, seeking to create a sense of fear and anxiety among those who claim social security benefits, it is as well to stand back and take a calm look at what is actually being achieved. To paraphrase Mark Twain, reports of the death of the welfare state have been greatly exaggerated.

In fact the wide-ranging and necessary changes being introduced shortly will create a more coherent, more sensible, and better focused social security system than anything yet seen in this country. In cash terms the vast majority — around 88 per cent — of those receiving income-related benefits will either see an improvement or no change in their position this April.

There is one thing on which all commentators are united, which is the need to reform an increasingly complex, arbitrary, and piecemeal structure, whose every alteration was tacked on to the existing edifice almost regardless of its effects on other parts of the system. It was like building extensions to a house

without worrying about the size, scale and shape of the finished product. We have sought to get away from this whole approach to social security and to replace it with a system which not only directs most help to those who need it but also carries forward many other desirable social objectives.

So the reform will eliminate the worst features of the so-called "employment and poverty traps." By calculating benefit entitlement on net rather than gross income, we have done away with the absurd situation whereby people who increase their earnings could find themselves worse off because of the resultant loss of benefits: a clear disincentive to finding work.

It will encourage a greater sense of personal responsibility by, for example, replacing one-off payments with grants and special loans through the Social Fund. This will encourage claimants to take more responsibility for planning their own spending. The Government is committed to strengthening and supporting family life and values.

In its first year provision for the Social Fund will total £203 million, much the same as the amount spent on single payments this year. It will simplify the system for both the public and our own staff and direct special help to particular groups, such as families, lone parents, pensioners, and sick and disabled people. Cash premiums for these groups — over and above their income support payment (which is to replace supplementary benefit) — will cater for their generally higher needs.

The Government is committed to strengthening and supporting family life and values. In relation to most of the rest of domestic policy, Mrs Thatcher's reaction has been markedly different. Far from showing complacency as a result of her historic victory, she has seemed to be inspired by a frenetic wish to subdue any remaining centres of resistance to Thatcherism. It is arguable that in relation to education and housing she has pursued this end by introducing rather ill-considered and (as far as education is concerned) potentially dangerous measures designed to show that she is "doing something" to soothe public fears. We have yet fully to see what errors, if any, this passion for political immortality will produce in her handling of inner-city regeneration.

But in Scotland, where the temptation to precipitate political blundering was strongest, she has so far done absolutely nothing. Her opponents were cock-a-hoop about the Scottish debacle. It showed, they proclaimed, not only that the Tories were finished there forever, unless they had a fundamental change of heart, but also that the Government had virtually lost its moral right to rule the Scots.

One might have expected that the Tory reaction would be to address themselves immediately to the alleged causes of Scottish disillusionment. The chief of these was considered to be the absence of any constitutional expression of Scottish nationalism. After all, in Mr Heath's day, the party seemed to have come around to the need for fundamental constitutional change. A complicated scheme was proposed whereby a directly elected Scottish assembly incorporated in Parliament would take all but the final stage of Bills related to Scotland.

This device, had it been tried, would have led to endless constitutional wrangles between Westminster and Edinburgh, and would probably have ended by destroying the union. Nevertheless, the proposal had substantial Tory support and, if my memory serves me, it took quite strenuous efforts on the part of some to wean Mrs Thatcher away from this sort of thinking. Then Labour had a shot at a straightforward type of Scottish home rule. There was to be a directly elected Scottish assembly which would look after Scottish affairs, but it would not have tax-raising powers and would continue to depend on subsidies supplied by the Treasury and periodically negotiated between Whitehall and Edinburgh. The kind of ultimate fatal friction which this arrangement would have involved is easy to imagine.

The truth is that constitutional devolution, in any of its possible forms, presents totally insuperable difficulties. Its only logical function would be to act as a stepping-stone towards independence, independence achieved after innumerable bitter conflicts. A formal, federal union between Scotland and the rest of the kingdom is also out. The disparity between Scotland's own resources and those of her partners south of the border is, apart from anything else, too great to make such a settlement feasible.

Yet to prove a policy to be insane is not to prove that it will never be adopted. The Government, to its credit, has made no move towards these disastrous policies since the election, but it has not yet made any other visible move towards any other distinctive and clear-cut Scottish policy. The pollsters suggest that the Tories show no signs of recovering in Scotland and indeed, that their strength has continued to decline. In spite of the virtue of "mastery in activity", which phrase embodies half the truth about politics,

Charter for self-respect

Nicholas Scott, Minister for Social Security, sees the coming changes to the welfare state as promoting efficiency and benefiting those most in need

In its first year provision for the Social Fund will total £203 million, much the same as the amount spent on single payments this year.

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The Government is committed to strengthening and supporting family life and values.

We see this as a cornerstone of a sound and stable society. But we also recognize the financial pressure which a growing family places on those on low incomes. So we are replacing family income supplement with the new family credit. This new benefit will help twice as many low-income working families with children — around 470,000 families in all. To do this we will be spending around £200 million more than we now spend on FIS. And, very importantly, family credit ensures that virtually no one with children will find themselves worse off if they take a job having been unemployed.

One aspect of the family credit scheme has attracted particular comment. The new scheme is not only designed to improve the financial return from work, it also seeks to boost the sense of self-respect and responsibility of those who receive it, by moving away from the supply of benefits in kind — such as free school meals and milk — and providing extra cash instead. Some have opposed this change on the paternalistic assumption that parents on modest earnings cannot be trusted to feed their children and the state should do it for them. Quite apart from its arrogance, this denies people freedom and the responsibility for their own lives to which most aspire.

Of course with such a major overhaul it is not possible to make everyone gain, despite the extra sums we are putting in. This is partly because of the excessively complicated nature of the existing system. In an ideal world we would certainly not be

starting from here! We will, for instance, normally be providing cash protection for income support recipients whose social income from benefits would otherwise fall at the change-over.

Overall, we shall be spending more on the regular weekly income of those receiving income-related benefits than under the present system. We have also analysed detailed survey data to ensure that the changes meet our objectives. This analysis, based on the circumstances of actual, not hypothetical, families, shows that the majority of pensioners, over three-fifths of those caring for children and four-fifths of the sick and disabled will gain (or be no worse off) as a result of the reform.

And as well as these cash results the new system will be simpler to understand and administer, and better suited to people's genuine wishes for greater personal responsibility and independence. In creating a social security system for the 1990s and beyond we have brought the vision of Beveridge up-to-date and refashioned it to meet the challenges of our ever more complex society.

T.E. Utley

Thatcher's natural allies



by destroying the union. Nevertheless, the proposal had substantial Tory support and, if my memory serves me, it took quite strenuous efforts on the part of some to wean Mrs Thatcher away from this sort of thinking.

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The pollsters suggest that the Tories show no signs of recovering in Scotland and indeed, that their strength has continued to decline. In spite of the virtue of "mastery in activity", which phrase embodies half the truth about politics,

there does seem to be a case for some sort of action if only in the way of improving presentation. The truth is that if grievances are allowed to fester in Scotland the siren of devolution will become increasingly attractive.

What, then, is to be done? My first recommendation is entirely negative. Mrs Thatcher and her colleagues must make it unequivocally clear that they will in no circumstances embrace the idea of legislative devolution. This they have so far failed to do. For instance, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Secretary for Scotland, made remarks of almost unfathomable obscurity on this subject as January 27. He said three things. He affirmed that devolution, at any rate as it had been conceived by Labour in the 1970s, was a "fundamentally unsound constitutional change" which would have been accepted only if there was an "irresistible demand" for it. It was this that

had induced him to support the provision that the measure should not be enacted unless at least 40 per cent of the Scottish electorate supported it. But he also revealed that he himself had voted "yes" in the referendum.

The condition of a man who votes for something he regards as fundamentally unsound in the hope, presumably, that the proposal will be turned out by the votes of others is hard for a mere political commentator to comprehend. But it must suggest to the supporters of devolution that if they make an adequate display of political strength in future, they may find that they have even Mr Rifkind on their side again. This sort of ambiguity must be finally banished.

It will not be enough either to continue the age-old policy of extending the executive responsibilities of the Scottish Office as a substitute for legislative devolution. In practice, this has meant thrusting more and more func-

tions on an over-worked Scottish Office and encouraging that office to suppose that it is virtually a colonial administration appointed to govern a separate country. This has increased Scotland's sense of isolation by removing Scottish affairs from the political arena south of the border. It might be better, for example, if more Whitehall ministries had direct responsibility in Scotland, provided of course that this responsibility was sensibly exercised with specifically Scottish needs in mind.

Of course, the great historic Scottish institutions — the distasteful Scottish law, the Presbyterian church and the education system — must still be respected, but it must never be supposed that the Scottish identity can be expressed only in political action. Mrs Thatcher's "free society" gives scope not only for the pursuit of individual interests, but also for the expression, by free association, of different communal interests and cultures.

It is particularly absurd, for example, that the Scottish version of the Education Reform Bill apparently omits any provision for schools to opt out of local authority control. The value of that provision in England is, as I have argued before, highly doubtful — partly because of the lack of interest which many English parents have in education and partly because of the reluctance of all save a minority of sophisticated parents to engage in collective action on behalf of their children. The Scots have a passion for education and quite a taste for collective action. Perhaps they should be allowed to opt out and the English given some sort of voucher system.

Above all, Mrs Thatcher must not be conned into the belief that Scottish culture is historically biased against Thatcherism. On the contrary, the Scots believe in thrift and hard work on a scale which makes the hearts of most Englishmen pale. She has a lot going for her there, if she and her ministers have the courage to evoke it under the banner of Unionism.

Commentary • BEN PIMLOTT

Moscow tightrope

Splitting Image has Gorbachev puppet of particular grotesqueness. With moist and floppy lower lip, furrowed brow, livid strawberry mark and bulbous, popping eyes, it leers and growls alternately. Unfortunately — unlike every other Fluck and Law creation — it isn't funny. Why? The failure is not an artistic one. The creators have captured admirably the Soviet leader's physical features, which are as irregular and life-scarred as any man's. Rather, Mikhail Gorbachev has become a symbol, in the West, of something that cannot be caricatured: hope.

Who provides the world's best chance for peace and orderly disarmament? The near-united answer is Gorbachev. Who is offering the Soviet peoples their best prospect of human rights since 1917? Gorbachev. Who would like to introduce a measure of democracy? Gorbachev. Who is determined to modernize the Soviet economy, and has an eye on some Western freedoms with this in mind? Gorbachev. Who, by Western common consent, is the best Russian leader for a century or two? Who would be an enjoyable companion at dinner? Gorbachev. Gorbachev.

Gorbachev resists the ingenuity of the model-builders because a successful lampoon depends on the audience's negative or mixed feelings towards a subject. The political satirist feeds on suspicion, contempt, resentment, fear and, above all, the universal sense of the ridiculousness of power.

The Soviet leader excites none of these emotions. Westerners may criticize him over detail or feel impatient that he does not do everything at once. They may also, like Mrs Thatcher, have

reservations about his party and his countrymen. But there are few who do not welcome the direction in which his personal policy of *perestroika* is heading. That is as true on the right as on the left.

Set against the historic European and American experience of Russia, such responses are bizarre and may yet prove — if they are even half accurate — deeply unsettling. As Anthony Barnett points out in *Soviet Freedom*, which was published last week, if Gorbachev succeeds in his endeavours it may become necessary for the West to alter its convenient and automatic perception of the Soviet Union as the power of darkness.

Should that happen, the repercussions would be profound, and not just for diplomacy. The easy assumption that every aspect of Western society is superior and defensible, by comparison with the East, might have to change.

But there is also another, more immediate, aspect. The features of Gorbachev, that are treated with such nervous enthusiasm could well bring about his downfall. It is not always helpful if your country's long-standing enemies praise you. It may even be embarrassing.

It may be (as Barnett argues) that the Soviet Union's modernization programme is irreversible, carrying with it political changes that are widely seen as overdue. But, in Russia's finely balanced two-tendency political system, the anti-democratic and conservative heirs to pan-Slavism retain a partially restraining hand. Sharply suspicious of the West and of a liberalization which may open a Pandora's box of new demands, they see the recent Armenian

protests as a vindication. And in their own terms, they are right.

It was Alexis de Tocqueville who observed, in the context of 1789, that the people become emboldened to revolt not when they are most oppressed but when their chains are loosened. Arguably, there is an iron law of survival for authoritarian regimes who believe that liberal reforms can buy off their critics, while leaving their own control intact: think again.

The bottom line of all dictatorship is terror, as other formerly illiberal states have found (as, for example, in fascist Iberia in the 1960s and '70s). If you reduce the level of terror too far, and cease to require a rigid doctrinal conformity, pent-up emotions may suddenly explode.

Armenia, perhaps, is not yet as critical for Moscow as Hungary, Czechoslovakia or Poland, except that this time the rebellion is within the Soviet Union's own borders. Yet the crisis is potentially a more serious one because it is directly a consequence of the new approach.

In the past, the Russians have had ways of dealing with such matters. Today, suppressing or not suppressing carry about equal dangers for the Soviet regime: the first would expose the *glasnost* idea as insubstantial, the second would run the risk of unstoppable contagion.

So far the Soviet authorities have reacted in traditionally cautious style, with a clamp-down on news from the affected regions. *Glasnost*, for the moment, is in semi-suspension. If, before long, Gorbachev becomes paralytic after all, this may reflect a more realistic understanding of the harsh dilemmas of Soviet power politics.

SCIENCE REPORT

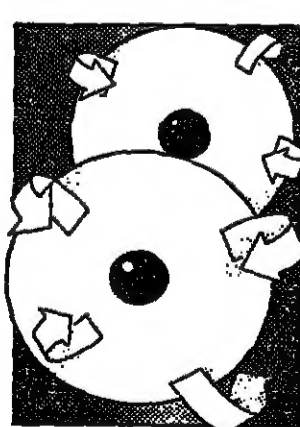
Checks to growth

Some cancer cells are malignant because they produce substances that stimulate their own proliferation. This notion is strongly supported by Japanese research on multiple myeloma, a cancer which begins in the bone marrow.

Normal cells are triggered to grow and divide only by certain biochemical substances, including hormones and growth factors produced by other cells. Usually the timing of cell proliferation is orchestrated by a variety of biochemical messages, as when skin cells need to heal a wound or when cells of the immune system need to mount a defence against infectious agents. But in a tumour, the cells are continuously dividing, explaining why tumours can grow rapidly.

There have been determined efforts in the past few years to test the idea that uncontrolled proliferation of cancer cells arises because tumour cells themselves produce the biochemical messages that trigger them to divide. But most of the evidence from human cancers has so far been circumstantial except for some kinds of lung cancer — and now for multiple myeloma.

The new development, reported in this week's *Nature*, is that Professor Tadatoshi Kishimoto of Osaka University and his colleagues have shown that myeloma cells freshly removed from patients are stimulated to proliferate by the biochemical substance called BSF-2 and they also produce this substance them-



John Lawson

selves. In a key experiment, the Japanese team shows that BSF-2 is first secreted by the cells and that it then stimulates them to divide, in what is technically known as an autocrine loop. The same loop may also operate in some colon cancers, says Professor Kishimoto.

The importance of this development is that it will guide the search for better anti-cancer drugs. Drugs intercepting an autocrine loop might be expected to suppress tumour growth.

One possibility is that of using antibodies to neutralize BSF-2 produced by tumour cells before it has been able to stimulate their proliferation. Another is that of interfering with the interaction of the BSF-2 with the cells that it would otherwise stimulate.

Both approaches are already being followed for lung

cancer. Three years ago Dr John Minna of the US National Cancer Institute and Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Maryland, produced evidence of an autocrine loop in human small-cell lung cancer. His group has since been seeking antibodies against GRP, the biochemical substance involved in this case, or synthetic analogues of it that may be of therapeutic value.

One member of the team, Dr Edward Samsonville, says that one of the antibodies is already in a preliminary clinical trial and that a promising synthetic analogue is being tested. But he says that the relevance of the method to lung cancer is still an open question.

One of the frustrations of cancer research is that the relevance of every new discovery is, at best, limited to some types of tumours and frequently to only a proportion of cases. In Professor Kishimoto's studies, BSF-2 stimulated the growth of myeloma cells from only about half the 26 patients investigated. And the extent of the proliferation induced by BSF-2 ranges from two to 30-fold.

Thus any form of treatment that may emerge from the research is likely to be limited only to some patients.

A further difficulty in using an autocrine loop as a target for cancer therapy is the possibility that some loops act within cells rather than on their surfaces, making them less accessible to drugs.

PETER NEWMARK



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THE LESSON OF GIBRALTAR

The killing of three IRA terrorists in Gibraltar on Sunday drives home the lesson which all those tempted to follow in their doomed footsteps must be taught: there is no let-up, ever, anywhere.

Governments and police forces dislike admitting it, but counter-terrorism evolves by trial and error. Some of the recent security force successes — particularly the accumulation of arms finds and the ambush at Loughgall — demonstrate an unmistakable trend towards improvement. Just as terrorists aim to spread fear by their acts, so those fighting them should not only neutralize those caught in crime but also send a message.

In Gibraltar, the security forces have underlined that there is no target too distant or too "soft" not to deserve effective protection. Over the past 20 years, the security forces have suffered reverses and atrocities enough. But policemen and soldiers have gradually learnt more about intelligence gathering at the highest levels of the IRA. In spite of setbacks — and, inevitably, there will be more to come — the results are better.

Clues have emerged recently that the IRA have successfully imported a large quantity of arms as yet undiscovered. But the key to the ultimate suppression of a terrorist conspiracy lies in the battle for minds — in the determination of activists and the support of that larger number who help them indirectly. Shipments of weapons attest to the scale of the IRA's ambitions; to fulfil them they need a less tangible commodity: morale. This cannot be bought.

The precision and patience of the Gibraltar operation, to judge by the accounts that have emerged so far, suggest the security forces had a large amount of inside information about the plans laid by members of the (judiciously styled) "active service unit". Acting on the same sort of information on Sunday, the IRA

claimed its own martyrs, and left it at that; the more calculating and cynical talk of "execution" began only yesterday when confused accounts of the shootings appeared to offer a convenient excuse. While the authorities jumped to a hasty conclusion about the presence of explosives, this does not subtract from the fact that the early information about the group's travel and intentions was correct. It was the initial intelligence which was important.

That intelligence appears to have been followed up by at least three police forces and the British Army, working in effective co-operation. The swift and frank exchange of intelligence — a commodity which governments are most reluctant to part with — is increasingly frequent across European borders. This is a belated acknowledgement of a vital need — and perhaps a recognition that greater freedom of personal movement requires a correspondingly greater trust between governments. There will always be a need for vigilance against those who abuse the freedom for their own murderous ends.

Any military or police force which did not send alert, armed men to challenge such people would be committing a gross error. Sufficient members of the security forces have been killed and injured in such interceptions for their surviving colleagues to know that, if their initial challenge was ignored, their lives would be under threat.

These considerations can never, of course, licence soldiers or policemen to kill suspects at will. At home or abroad, there should always be a further authority to determine the facts and to review the justification for opening fire. On present evidence, however, there is no justification for special inquiries which might evoke parallels with the Stalker-Sampson inquiry into the Armagh shootings of 1982.

TO THE INNER CITIES

In the flush of her election victory, the Prime Minister made her own legendary remark about doing something for the inner cities. That something has now been announced in the form of a programme of action for cities.

Had the same package of measures been unveiled any time before election night, it would have been greeted as an imaginative assemblage born of a desire to bring prosperity to those areas which have not shared in the growth of national prosperity. Mrs Thatcher herself would have been praised for directing the attention of ministers towards the urban condition. The timing of her remark meant, however, that expectations soared. Great pronouncements had been predicted ever since.

For that reason and that reason alone, yesterday's announcement may come as a disappointment. But disappointment is not justified. What is now offered is a workmanlike package of policies, the financing of which has already been planned. And while the operation as a whole involves no great departure from existing lines, this may make the project more likely to proceed smoothly.

As illustration of this came the parallel announcement that a group of builders, in British Urban Development, is to map the sites where they might get to work. The 11 firms involved bring considerable experience, both in property dealing and construction, and provided they retain a sense of the time big urban projects take, this is as good a guarantee as possible that something worthwhile will happen.

The announcement by Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Environment Secretary, that his network of urban development corporations is now in place and that it is to have a reasonable budget should also raise hopes. Corporations are not, as their critics like to pretend, some alien implant. Their administrative model, the New Town Corporation, dates from the later 1940s; it was a hugely successful means of using public

money to enhance land values, and could be again.

The programme provokes, none the less, some nagging worries. Mr Kenneth Clarke, who has the title of co-ordinator, will have to do more than breakfast his way around the country if he is to sell local business ideas about inner-city opportunity. He must also confront the delicate task of steering senior colleagues in the same direction. He may even have to dissuade them from pursuing favoured policies that might fly in the face of the inner-city initiative. Mr Ridley, who has to consider a burgeoning number of applications from developers for hypermarkets on the outskirts of conurbations, is someone he may have to win over.

The parallel announcement by the builders and other business groups outlining their interest in inner-city projects was useful to the Government. Underlying it, however, was a question. Is business involvement to be an extension of charity or a full-blooded pursuit of profit. Shareholders have a right to be concerned with the first answer and taxpayers supporting the grants which will make schemes profitable have a right to chew over the second.

The larger worry about the implementation of the initiative is the likely opposition — or lack of enthusiasm — from local councils. Mrs Thatcher is believed to have little love for councillors, inner-city Labour councillors in particular, and several of the measures proposed will diminish the role of local authorities in the economic destiny of their areas.

If the only result is that Teeside Development Corporation is allowed to buy and sell land and build workshops in a way that Middlesbrough could never have done, then there is no loss. But there would be an advantage to the Government if it could avoid excluding elected councillors and instead win them over to its side. Clearing the way for profitable business is potentially one of the best ways of restoring battered civic pride.

NEW SOVIET WOMAN

The Soviet Union will today mark International Women's Day with its usual extravagant tributes to the fairer sex. Regrettably, the recipients of the bouquets and the honoured guests at the banquets will have done most of the work themselves. They will have stood in the queues to buy food; they will have paid the bribes to get vodka and wine; they will have done the cooking, and they will be expected to wash up afterwards — by hand.

For the majority of Soviet women, the sexual equality promised by the Bolshevik revolution showed its reverse side long ago. The post-revolutionary privileges of driving a tractor, working in a road gang and qualifying as an engineer were merely added to women's pre-revolutionary privileges: pleasing their menfolk, bearing future citizens and keeping the family together. The free living and loving of the early post-revolutionary years has been replaced by a succession of abortions and barely relieved domestic drudgery.

In a sense, Soviet women may have been too successful for their own wellbeing. According to a recent Soviet survey, they are generally better qualified than their male counterparts. Yet the jobs which require qualifications are often, or used to be, low-paid, low-status jobs. Their diligence has brought them more work and more responsibility, but it has brought the precious little power. That remains with the men who have levered themselves into managerial posts through a bureaucratic network largely unfamiliar to women and unexploited by them.

Nor has the cause of Soviet women been furthered by those who might, in other circumstances, have been their models. The single postwar female member of the Politburo, Ekaterina Furtseva, was purged for corruption. The chief female influence on

President Brezhnev was said to be a woman southsayer, "Iron Bella", who ran her own fiefdom in southern Russia until the early Eighties, was a celebrated gang leader. Before Mrs Raisa Gorbachov, the wives of leaders and senior officials favoured invisibility or the tractor-driver look. Even now, however, Mrs Gorbachov's glamour inspires resentment rather than emulation because of the privilege it represents.

The advances made by Western women, meagre though these seem to some, have hardly touched the lives of their Soviet counterparts. The much-praised state nurseries have fallen into disrepair as standards of care and hygiene have fallen. Domestic appliances are primitive and sparse. Cars, let alone a second car, are available to very few; the women are left to carry their children on crowded buses and trains. Shopping in towns where supermarkets are few and fruit, vegetables and meat — rare luxuries, is a full-time job.

Now, in the slightly freer cultural climate, women's protests are beginning to be heard — and not before time. The few women who belatedly took up the slogans of Western feminism in the late 1970s were branded "anti-Soviet" and dispatched into prison and exile lest their ideas become too widely known. Ten years later, the voices of their sisters may be less summarily silenced. A new generation is growing up, more aware of the Western world and less easily placated with promises.

Mr Gorbachov's immediate problems may be with the Soviet Union's minority nationalities, as subjugated nations try to settle old grievances and re-establish their identity. In the future, however, his national majority could present as great a problem. The women's vote cannot be taken for granted.

Quality risk in ITV franchising

From Mr George Horsman
Sir, Your report (March 1) that the Government is considering abolishing the Exchequer levy on the profits of independent television companies and instead auctioning future franchises. There are several dangers inherent in such a course of action. They include the risk that companies may try to recoup the cost of their franchise by lowering programme standards to the bare minimum and the risk that companies may overbid, or not bid at all, because they miscalculate the level of likely future profits. May I therefore suggest what may prove to be a preferable alternative?

Tax policy in this field has two main objectives. First, it aims to secure for the Government a share of the revenue which the award of a monopoly confers on the ITV companies, and which, if insufficiently taxed, could drain an unduly high proportion of available resources away from the BBC. Second, it seeks to impose only a low rate of tax on companies' marginal profits, since a high rate discourages economy and efficiency. At present, for example, about two thirds of every pound of marginal profit which a company forgoes by letting costs rise is offset by lower tax payments.

Surely the answer is to impose, in addition to ordinary corporation tax on all profits, a television rent tax falling only on intra-marginal profits. On marginal profits companies would thus pay only corporation tax, so that they would have a strong incentive to keep costs down and would compete for additional resources on level terms with other companies and industries.

The margin for each company would represent a conservative estimate of its profit-earning potential — the profit which the company, with reasonably efficient management, could be expected to earn — and could be found from study of the relationship between television companies' profits and GDP for their respective areas. Thus an idea with a reputable pedigree in economic theory (and elements of which have, rather imperfectly, been embodied in the taxes levied on North Sea oil companies) might prove to have a useful practical application. Yours faithfully, GEORGE HORSMAN, University of Glasgow, Department of Political Economy, Adam Smith Building, Glasgow, W2, March 2.

Family conciliation

From his Honour David Stinson
Sir, It is disappointing to learn through Mrs Craig, JP (February 26) of the likelihood that the Lord Chancellor is not to introduce in the near future a family court which would integrate the disparate jurisdictions of the county court judge and the domestic magistrates. Family conciliation procedures would have been at its heart.

Parents' Conciliation Trust is to be launched shortly as a voluntary organization to provide family conciliation throughout Suffolk. Yours faithfully, DAVID STINSON (Chairman, Management Committee), Ipswich and District Family Conciliation Service, 43 Elm Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, March 1.

Vanishing breed

From Lt-Col. W. H. Tregaskes
Sir, Mr Simons (February 24) laments the absence of resident roadmen from the rural scene. Their departure has contributed largely to the disappearance of the primrose from our lanes.

The seeds of the primrose would fall down the bank and were shovelled up and thrown to the top of the bank when the roadman did his work with the mud. There they germinated, flourished and were continually renewed. Now they are lost when the machine sweeps all before it.

Yours sincerely, W. H. TREGASKES, The Cottage, Church Hill, Donhead St Mary, Shaftesbury, Dorset.

Table manners

From the Reverend R. S. Beresford
Sir, If it is true that the House of Lords need no reminding of what to do with their serviettes (Lords sketch, March 3) then I am not sure that their lordships are as venerable as Craig Brown suggests. A Derbyshire story tells of a former Duke of Devonshire who was completely puzzled by the expression "serviette ring". It had to be explained to his Grace that the middle classes called a table napkin a serviette, and that a marked holder in the form of a ring was necessary as they used the same napkin for several meals running. He was amazed rather than edified.

Yours faithfully, R. S. BERESFORD, 179 Casewick Road, West Norwood, SE27.
From Mr Peter Heywood
Sir, Oh dear — "keeping serviettes in the right place in the House of Lords"? My grandmother always taught me: No one mentioned in Debrett Talks about a serviette. Yours faithfully, PETER HEYWOOD, 2 Dalemore Gardens, Aspley Park Drive, Nottingham, March 3.

Isolating the Ulster terrorists

From Mr P. S. J. Derham
Sir, Once again T. E. Utley ("The terrorists or a bad treaty", March 1) has attacked the Anglo-Irish Agreement with real feeling and passion, this time arguing that the Agreement's main purpose of presenting a united front against republican terrorism. His argument is based on the premise that the Agreement in the first instance was a disaster, which is surely debatable.

One thing that the Agreement has done is to start a discernible shift in republican sympathies away from the ballot box and Armalite policies of Sinn Féin and towards the more moderate ground held by the SDLP. However small, such a move must be encouraged because the "long war" against the IRA will never be won without isolating the terrorists from the nationalist community.

Thus, despite T. E. Utley's firm belief that the Agreement should go — a view shared sadly by the Unionist community — it would be a tragedy if it was allowed to be torn apart by the incidents of recent weeks. Yours faithfully, PATRICK DERHAM, Radley College, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, March 2.

From Mr R. D. Wallace
Sir, As a liberal-minded Ulster Unionist, I must confess to having been recently wooed over towards the pro-Anglo-Irish Agreement lobby. Although tragically events such as Enniskillen seem necessary to instigate effective action against the provisional IRA, there have undoubtedly been recent successes in cross-border security co-operation, resulting in arrests and sizeable arms seizures.

Charles Haughey's recent outbursts, however, must surely add fuel to Unionists' long-felt (and mostly ignored by Government) opinion that the republic's interest in the aforementioned agreement bears quite sinister and self-interested goals.

The vehemence of Mr Haughey's attack on the security forces and his remarks on British justice could not have been equalled by Sinn Féin in their innuendo and criticism. Is this really the way Mr Haughey in-

tends to increase confidence in the rule of law for the nationalist community in the North?

It remains a sad but unquestionable fact that, for the majority of Unionists, the only time the Irish Government seemingly initiates immediate action is in condemnation or outspoken criticism of the British Government or the security forces. Surely it is about time that Mr Haughey and his government addressed themselves to the British populace of Northern Ireland and attempted to win their confidence and support.

It is a pity that the British Government did not feel confident enough at the time to create a similar rumour regarding the republic's historic ineffectiveness against terrorism. Agreements and "accords" can only work when both parties are capable of confidence and are willing to trust each other. Recent events in Ireland have seemingly proven otherwise.

Yours faithfully, R. D. WALLACE, 83 Bradmore House, Jamaica Street, E1.

From Mr Montague Keen
Sir, Am I alone in being horrified at the report (March 3) that Ulster employers will face jail if they fail to monitor the Protestant-Roman Catholic composition of their workforces? Since it is discrimination on grounds of sectarian belief that is the evil to be eradicated, surely it would be more sensible to make it a crime to maintain any such record, or to inquire into the religious beliefs or affiliations of any actual or intended employee?

And lest this be thought naive, may I further propose a small squad of inspectors empowered to descend on any employer of more than, say, 10 persons, with the right to conduct a secret record of employees' religious affiliations.

If their findings were to show a statistically significant departure from the norm, judged by the known religious ratios within the employer's catchment area(s), then reverse the onus of proof so that an employer has to convince a court that there is no discrimination. Yours faithfully, MONTAGUE KEEN, School Barn Farm, Pentlow, Sudbury, Suffolk, March 4.

War crimes inquiry

From Mr Ivor Stanbrook, MP for Orpington (Conservative)
Sir, The letter about war crimes from Professor Graham Zelikoff (February 26) contains an important oversight which destroys his case. He argues that now is the time to alter the criminal law so as to permit the persecution of alleged war criminals, because to make a change after they are "identified potential defendants, and in effect for them alone" would be unprecedented and would appear "particularly oppressive".

He seems unaware of the fact that potential defendants have already been identified by the Simon Wiesenthal Center and have been named publicly in Parliament and in the press, including *The Times*.

The danger which will result from any change in the law on this subject, now or later, is apparent. There would be a real probability of innocent people being convicted. Part II of the Criminal Justice Bill will permit a British

court henceforth to receive written evidence from abroad, including hearsay evidence. There will be nothing to stop witnesses in Soviet Russia giving evidence of terrible atrocities committed 45 or more years ago by the defendants in court. Identification, whether by dramatic confrontations in the courtroom or by documentation, will present no difficulty.

All we need, says Professor Zelikoff, is "only the simplest amendment to section 9 of the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, which already makes punishable murders committed abroad by British subjects". Exactly. A British government which is prepared to make such an amendment will hardly balk at the fact that the people concerned were not British at the relevant time.

In the circumstances, what chance would they have of a fair trial? Yours faithfully, IVOR STANBROOK, House of Commons, March 2.

Child witnesses

From Mrs Patricia May
Sir, I read with some concern your report in today's newspaper (March 2) of the Exeter Crown Court judge who ruled the evidence of two child witnesses inadmissible because they did not appear to understand the meaning of the Bible.

It is well-established law (*R. v. Hayes* 1977 64 Cr. App. R.) that the awareness of the divine sanction is no longer the criterion to be adopted in deciding whether or not a child can give evidence on oath, but that

the important consideration... is whether the child has a sufficient appreciation of the solemnity of the occasion and the added responsibility to tell the truth which is involved in taking an oath, over and above the duty to tell the truth which is an ordinary duty of normal social conduct.

A child's capacity relates not necessarily to age but to understanding. Although a seven-year-old is not often in practice found to be capable of giving sworn evidence, there is nothing unusual in a 10-year-old child being found to be competent to do so. Yours faithfully, PATRICIA MAY, 4 Brick Court, Temple, EC4.

Airport capacity

From the Director of Exeter Airport
Sir, The Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators' idea of a new airport in the South-west (March 1) is nonsense, but "more effective use" of airfields is on the button.

There is adequate capacity in the UK at existing airports to serve demand in the UK for air travel in the foreseeable future. Policy must be to use political and economic pressure on airlines and tour operators to use it properly.

In 1986, of three million passengers destined for or originating in the South-west, 2.1 million used

a London airport, while 629,000 used Exeter or one of the other South-west airports. Exeter, typically, is modern and well equipped and has unused capacity equal to unserved demand in its catchment area. Every regional airport can say the same. Until Exeter and other regional airports are properly used let's hear no more of new airports or increased South-east capacity as a solution to the South-east's problems, where airspace is finite in any case.

Yours faithfully, JON COUSENS, Director, Exeter Airport, Exeter, Devon, March 3.

Demoted motto

From Professor Jack Mahoney
Sir, Some defence of Chesterfield School against the barbaric demolition of its Latin motto by Derbyshire County Council in favour of the ludicrous political slogan that "Derbyshire supports nuclear free zones" (report, March 2) surely lies in the school's own hands. Why not translate the new motto into Latin?

A suitable rendition might lead the public at worst to continue in uncomprehending admiration of the school's dedication to classical culture, and at best to relish the send-up. Perhaps there is scope here for a new prize at the school — or even, Sir, from you? Meantime, I offer for starters: *Vis apud nos nuclearis arceda*

(nuclear power must be banned from our midst). Yours faithfully, JACK MAHONEY, King's College London (KQC), Department of Christian Doctrine and History, Strand, WC2.

Taking it literally

From Mrs S. E. Norbury
Sir, Re Mr Need's letter of March 1, my local pharmacist has gone one stage further. The label on my five-year-old son's cough medicine added: "If affected do not drive or operate machinery". Yours faithfully, SUSAN NORBURY, 2 Parkers Cottages, Cheriton, Hampshire, March 1.

Bare bones to new faces

From Mr Charles Langmaid
Sir, The workers in the Department of Anatomy of Manchester University Medical School (report and photograph, February 25) enjoy the advantages of using the many up-to-date techniques now available for recreating facial appearances from the bare bones of the skull and they must be commended for the valuable contribution they are making in many differing fields. However, it is interesting to recall that comparable researches were being done nearly 100 years ago by the celebrated anatomist Wilhelm His (1831-1904) when he was asked in 1894 by the Leipzig town council to examine the presumed skeleton of Johann Sebastian Bach which had recently been discovered.

His was not content to rely purely on his own skills in this important matter and called in the assistance of Hermann Welcker (1822-1897), a most distinguished worker in the field of morphological anthropology, who had already produced reports on the skulls of Dante Alighieri, Schiller, Kant and others, which had formed the basis of "authentic" portraits of these celebrities.

This research, combined with the work of Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen (1845-1923), who discovered the X-ray, made it possible for the Leipzig sculptor Carl Seffner (1861-1932) to reconstruct the facial appearance of J. S. Bach, which was embodied in his classic bust (1898) and in the later memorial statue (1908), which now stands on the south side of St Thomas's church in Leipzig.

Yours etc, CHARLES LANGMAID, 174 Lake Road East, Roath Park, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, February 26.



ON THIS DAY

MARCH 8 1922

The influence of vitamins on health was contentious 60-odd years ago. Dr Orr, mentioned below, was John Boyd Orr, later Lord Boyd-Orr, CH, FRS (1880-1971), first Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation.

ARE THERE VITAMINS?

MODERN MEDICAL THEORY ATTACKED.

(BY OUR MEDICAL CORRESPONDENT.) No man has ever seen, tasted, or handled a vitamin. Yet in the last two years it has been current teaching that, unless all men eat these mysterious, secret elements of food, they will suffer.

That doctrine, however, has just found critics in Captain Elliott, M.P., and Dr. Orr, Director of the Rowlett Institute, both distinguished workers, who have recently sent a communication on the subject to a pathological journal. They devoted themselves to a study of the feeding of the larger domestic animals and point out that in this connection the field is very wide, for there are about 23,000,000 sheep, 3,100,000 pigs, and 12,000,000 cattle in these islands. Moreover, in stud books, milk records and meat market statistics a vast amount of information awaits the student. "The meat industry," says Captain Elliott, "is really a gigantic series of feeding experiments... The expert stockman possesses a 'skilled clinical eye,' and this is reinforced by the 'lifelong experience of the butcher and the housewife.'"

Dietetic causes of disease, whether due to lack of "vitamins" or to other causes, can therefore, it is contended, best be studied by taking the animal population into consideration. This has been done and, in the first instance, it is stated that advocates of the vitamins do not lay enough stress on the need of all animals for mineral food, e.g., lime and phosphorus...

The statement has been made that "it is evident that a vitamin, probably 'Fat-Soluble A', occupies a position of prime importance in the etiology of rickets." In the pig, however, it has been found by Elliott and his co-workers that the vitamin theory has no relation whatever to the occurrence of course of this disease; the absence of the so-called "Fat-Soluble A" (said to be found in animal fats, e.g., butter, but not in vegetable fats, e.g., some forms of margarine) does not ensure or does it not prevent, the onset of typical rickets. But a true rickets can, they state, be produced in pigs by withholding certain mineral salts...

In the case of the sheep a disease at least resembling rickets is known. It occurs when food which should, according to the theory, contain all the vitamins, is being eaten. Consequently, in sheep rickets is not a vitamin disease at all. Cattle, horses, and dogs are then discussed, and finally a note is appended on human rickets. It is pointed out that the shortage of butter and wide use of margarine during the war coincided with no increase, and even with a striking decrease, in the infant mortality from rickets, and yet butter contains the A Vitamin, while vegetable butter (margarine) does not...

FASHION by Liz Smith

The dandy steps out in Milan...

In this week's collections Italian designers have recreated the dandy, using lashings of 'ecological' fur

The models striding down the catwalk inside Giorgio Armani's tented courtyard spelt out the message from top to toe. Swathed in his new "ecological" furs, all fakes, worn with breeches or with flat suede boots disappearing into short shorts, Armani's women were the first to step out in the relaxed, sportier dandy look that marks the radical switch in fashion for autumn 1988.

Jodhpurs and cuffed, wide-legged pants are going to provide women with the graceful way to skirt the hemline issue — and graceful is the word to describe the elegant way designers fit the new trousers to hips. Worn with a soft turtle-neck top, or a shirt buttoned up and with its collar flipped up, trousers are paired to more softly tailored blazers and short fitted riding jackets to be worn under a fur collared coat or cape.

The forecast from Milan's ready-to-wear shows is a blizzard of furs on the high street next winter, mostly glamorous fakes. The snob appeal of costly pelts has lost its point. From now on it is the snug appeal that swings fur back into fashion, as well as its glamour.

For Emporio, his less expensive ready-to-wear range, Armani edges duffles, blazers and capes with "ecological" furs. Mock mink and beaver, imitation leopard and tiger, are his favourites for tippets muffling throats and matching hats — or for hems, cuffs and collars on short coats.

Romeo Gigli has costumed his own dandy. Her hair is tightly plaited, and she steps out in soft-toned tweeds generously cut and tailored in a succession of wonderful new blazers and greatcoats.

Gianfranco Ferré interprets the 18th-century dandy as a fop, with tapered trousers and a crisp white shirt trailing lace at the cuff, worn under rich velvet and brocade jackets. His is the most lavish use of

fur, trimming ribbed knitted tunics and even a short skirt and gilet.

Gianni Versace has just paid 15 billion lire (about £68 million) to buy back his fragrance line from Yves Saint Laurent. His plans for expansion include fragrances for men and women, and a full cosmetics and skin-care range.

Fur to Versace means glossy

fox trimming black leather coats and bomber jackets worn rather mystifyingly over something halfway between skirt and trouser, or a stretchy clinging skirt slit at the side to reveal black-and-white printed leggings. Versace knows how to cut a tailored jacket fitted close to the body or a dandified highwayman's full skirted coat. These appeared throughout the show but were so smothered in duff accessories that he made them hard to spot.

Keith Varty and Alan Cleaver, the English design team at Byblos, today parade their Anna Karenina look with fur collars and cuffs on tweed jackets worn with bermudas or short skirts and balanced by a big fur hat.



FRANCO MOSCHINO

Above: Brown quilted velvet jacket with ribbon braid sleeves, knitted shawl with heavy gold fringe, worn over silk shirt and jersey breeches

Right: Soft green dandy suit worn with a rose instead of a tie, short jacket, gilet and straight leg trousers

Far right: Fake leopard fur waistcoat worn under cropped jacket with spotted breeches

Photographs: HARRY KERR



GIORGIO ARMANI

EMPORIO ARMANI

PEOPLE
Fun on the catwalk

Franco Moschino, tagged the *ragazzaccio* (wild boy) of Italian fashion, gets quite cross if he is called a designer. "A designer is somebody who imposes new ideas on people. I don't create anything new and I think everyone should wear what they want."

At 37, Moschino does not give the impression of a man with an identity crisis. In just six years his label has become a commercial triumph and his name powerful enough to market a stream of clothing for men and children as well as women, plus a range of jeans and accessories. There is no guarantee that you will see any of those at any one of his shows, which tend to become surreal events. Last season half of his show consisted of basics designed by others, Lacoste T-shirts, a bra, a tracksuit in locker-room grey. Last night's was held in the Rolling Stone, a Milan disco, with a circus atmosphere.

His clothes tend to be desirable classics which he proceeds to clown up. For seasons they have been obvious spoofs on Chanel suits and chains and Louis Vuitton, whose LV logo was used on everything from twinsets to pinnales. Chanel keeps a dossier of Moschino's jokes. Louis Vuitton sued.

It was through Gianni Versace that Moschino, who trained in fine art, came into the fashion business. Having commissioned drawings from him,



Wild boy: Franco Moschino

Versace had to plead with Moschino to portray his clothes on more slender bodies. "My idea of beautiful women is the same as Michelangelo's: monumental," Moschino says.

He took Lagerfeld's place as designer at Cadette, an Italian sportswear label. Today, Moschino's "horrible scribbles" are interpreted by his six design assistants, five of whom trained at St Martin's and the Royal College of Art. Why English? "I respect the sense of humour and history English designers have. You need that to make fun of Chanel."

Moschino clothes are available at Browns, South Molton Street, London W1 and Featherers, Knightsbridge, London SW1. Liberty stocks his scarves and pareos, and Harvey Nichols his jewellery.

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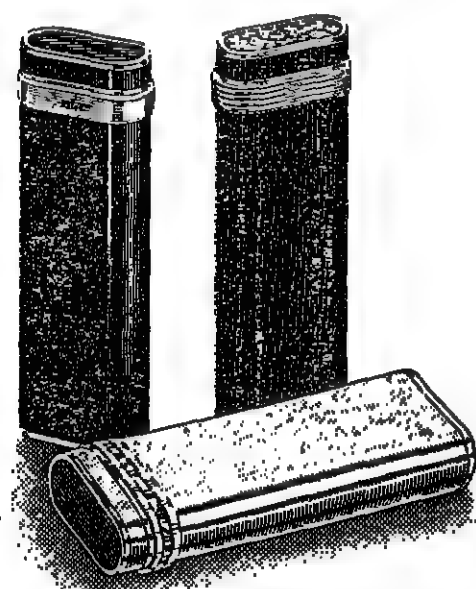
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Behind the casually chic Fendi look — and new fragrance — is a unique Italian dynasty

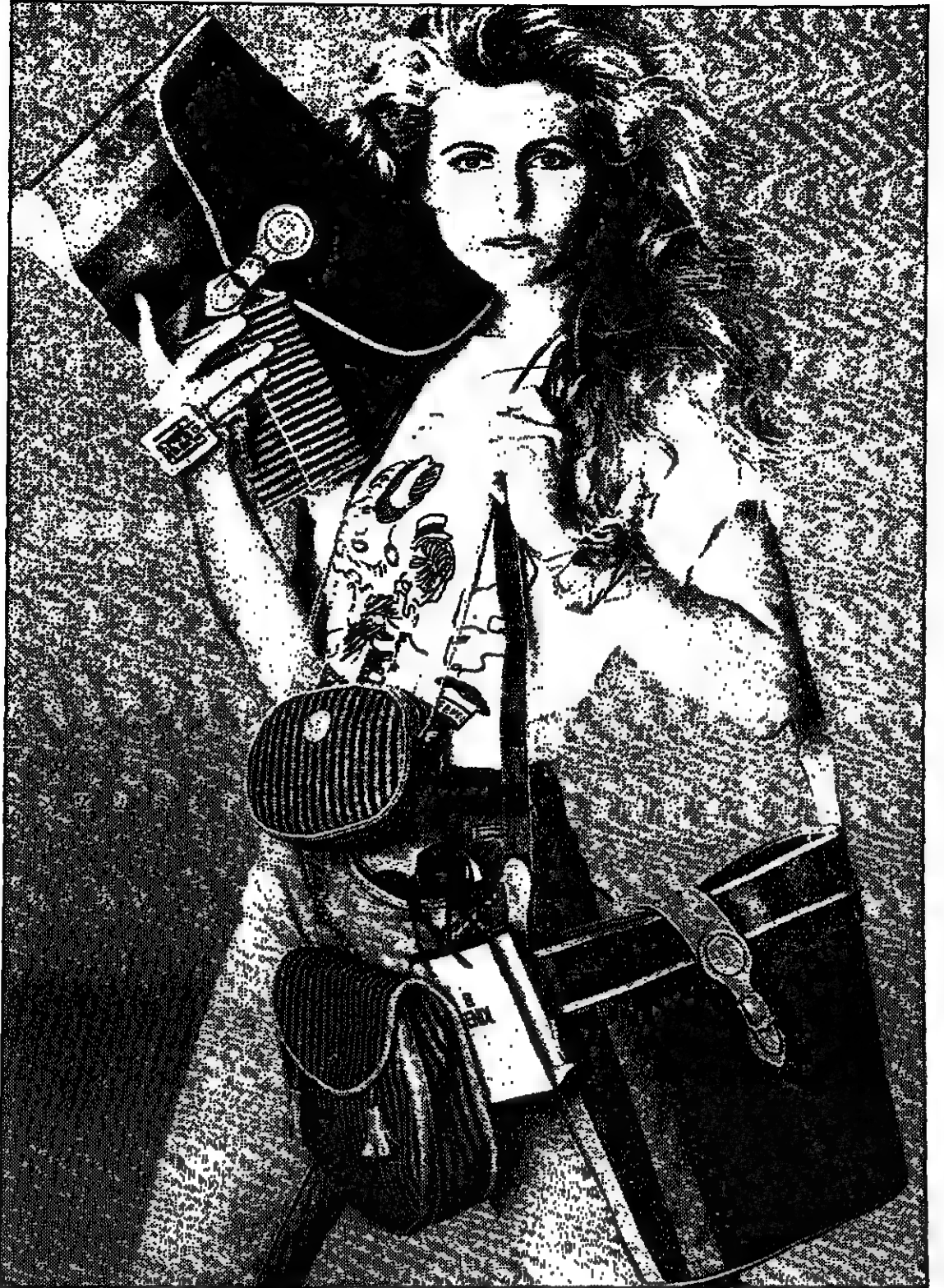
Fendi Fendissima! A translation is hardly necessary. The words conjure up plushy furs and chic handbags. They suggest a tawny blonde clutching around her a cocoon of sable. Her style is distinguished and opulent in that relaxed Italian way of wearing serious jewellery with a monokini to the beach, or tossing a fur over T-shirt and jeans. Her striped bucket bag swings from a shoulder. A hat box smothered in a distinctive FF all-over design is grasped by one suede-gloved hand. This woman, recognizable the world over, is the offspring of a remarkable Italian dynasty and as much a daughter of the Fendi clan as the five glamorous sisters who run the empire with its turnover of \$200 million a year.

The pleasures of that opulent style, generated by this powerful Roman matriarchy, can now be splashed around the world more liberally with the launch of a Fendi fragrance, due to be introduced in the UK later this month.

Five "noses" had to play the part of perfumier and select their symbolic fragrance, a mix of rose and jasmine with patchouli, sandalwood, a hint of leather (of course), and spice. It is a heady amber potion, packaged in shades of parchment copied from the warm walls of the palazzo Torlonia, the family headquarters in Rome, and named, with typical flamboyance, Fendi la passione di Roma. Prices begin at £23 for 50ml of the eau de toilette.

Aided originally by their formidable mother, Adele, who founded a small fur and leather business in 1925, the five adventuresses have scrambled conventional notions of manufacturing techniques in fur and leather and come up with new definitions of style for each.

"Mamma mia! Che cosa succede? Their mother was so



good. Get her to take away these five *ragazze* with their wild ideas," Carla Fendi, the company's travelling ambassador and marketing director, enjoys describing the shocked reaction of the factory managers when the five sisters first requested, in the Fifties, softer, more practical bags on

shoulder straps rather than the rigid little purses "not big enough to hold a hanky". Latticed leather, embroidery and quilting have since become commonplace in the manufacture of handbags.

But the launch of that particular Fendi look can be pinpointed to 1965, when the family commissioned a young Karl Lagerfeld to design for them a collection of furs. Given an open brief to break conventional rules — "only the principle guiding the conservation of endangered species is sacred" — the designer proceeded to crochet slivers of mink into sweaters and shear fur into ridges to resemble corduroy, and introduced surprising combinations of plastic and tulle with beaver.

Since then Lagerfeld has often dispensed with linings, and literally turned furs inside out. He melds mink and sable with shaggy lamb for patchwork coats, fringes broadtail and has succeeded in making what Carla Fendi calls "poor furs" (mole, squirrel, and weasel) chic.

For his new Fendi collection shown in Milan today, Lagerfeld has ordered curly broadtail to be cut, pinked, edged and swirled like crochel embroidery on to smooth fur or simply on a velvet jacket. Unlined and unstructured sable and chinchilla short tents, mole skin nicked with hundreds of razor slits for a lacy stole, and sable lined with fake leopard are among Lagerfeld's new fantasies which the Fendi family are happy to indulge.

Pola Fendi, the eldest sister and president of the firm, is the fur expert. She is used to Lagerfeld presenting her with, say, an aerial photograph of a field ploughed in circles as the pattern for a mink, and has this season clipped and dyed weazel to a pattern of "rain on sand". Fake fur is raised to the same stratosphere as sable or chinchilla, and often worked in with the real thing.

Lagerfeld is today an honorary member of the Fendi clan. His apartment in a Fendi palazzo in Rome is a favourite among his many homes. It was Lagerfeld who designed the famous FF logo in 1968 as a lining pattern which proved too chic to remain unseen and now patterns the canvas of

Above: Red linen double-breasted coat dress, £265; saddle bag £77; both Fendi. Right: Envelope bag, £70; make-up bag, £28; key ring, £20; shoulder bag, £35; "spoon" bag, £80; bucket bag, £145; T-shirt, £25; all Fendi.

Photographs: DAVID ANTHONY. Hair: Kathleen Bray for Clifford Stamford. Make-up: Nikid Whelan.



Five sisters: Carla Fendi, top left, and clockwise, Adele, Franca, Anna and Paola

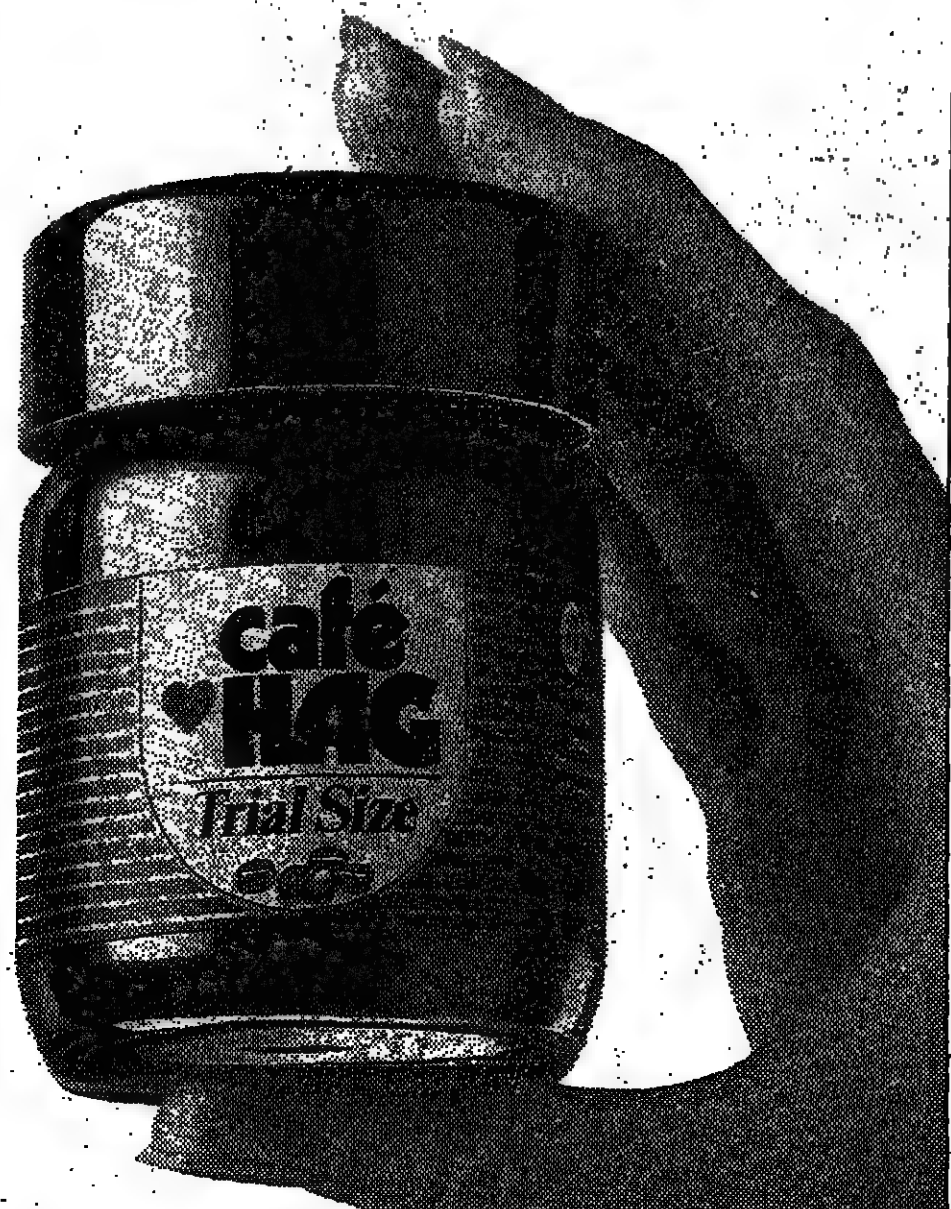
Fendi luggage and leather goods. He also created the Fendi 365 line, a range of everyday ready-to-wear for the 365 days in a year.

The vast leather division of bags and luggage, as well as ready-to-wear, is run by Anna Fendi. Franca manages the Rome shops (this virtually means a street of boutiques). Adele, the youngest sister, is in charge of sales and production. Their mother laid down the rules: husbands could join the business but only in a division in which their spouses were not involved. Four joined. Only Adele's husband, a doctor, continues his original career.

The Fendi children need little encouragement to join the family business. Of the 11 in the third generation, seven are already working for the firm. The other four are still studying. A clutch of daughters are busy developing Fendi for the next century with Fendissima, a useful line of furs, clothes and accessories.

The Fendi boutique in London is at 37 Sloane Street, SW1. The Fendi fragrance range arrives in Harrods on March 28, before being launched in August in shops around the country. Fendi 365 ready-to-wear and bags are available at Harrods, Harvey Nichols, Selfridges and Browns.

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THE ARTS

TELEVISION

Games of war

As the startled but compliant inhabitants of a Scottish island were alerted to safety by the Royal Marines, the armed forces prepared to engage with local insurgents and to rebuff an air attack. It was all innocent but serious fun in the cause of war games.

The first instalment of a two-part *Horizon*: *Purple Warrior* (BBC2) filmed a real exercise simulating a landing on a group of islands, supposedly distant, but actually just off the west coast of Scotland. The island was renamed Kaig, we were the blue forces and "they" were the orange forces.

It was all very reminiscent of the Falklands, and the gist seemed to be that since we did not know much about how to do it then, we had better learn quickly in case it happened again.

An enormous amount of expensive manpower discussed the rules of engagement, under the impassive uncommunicative chairmanship of an Admiral whose rules of engagement with the BBC were obviously that he would not be interviewed on camera. His subordinates were optimistic: "Don't people just say 'I give up'?" enquired one senior officer, hopefully.

It also seemed optimistic that we could persuade the island that borders of our parachutists were not demonstrating "hostile intent" simply because they happened to be wearing berets instead of helmets.

The real interest of this film was in showing the tortuously long chain of command, where it takes 24 hours for the centre to hear that out on the field enemies have been shot. On the whole, in conflict as in everything else, the admiral boys prefer the predictable: "Our first hostile act occurs tomorrow morning, at 9.15", said one: "It's good to know we can start the war when we want to", added another.

But, before that could happen, the orange forces launched an attack and all hell was let loose. You should not miss next week's gun-bo instalment.

William Holmes

GALLERIES

Joseph Beuys
Martin-Gropius-Bau,
Berlin

Hans Hofmann
Tate Gallery

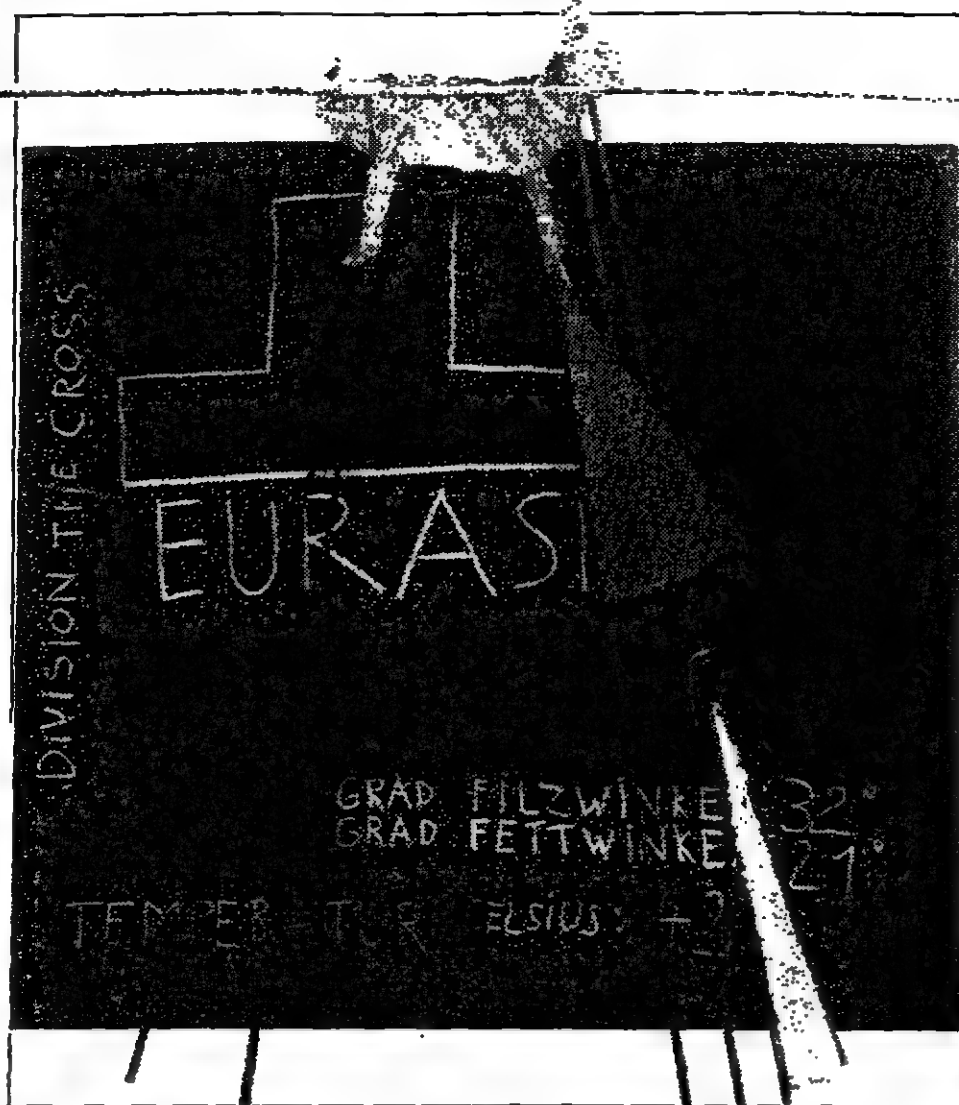
Always something in Berlin. No sooner have the traces of last year's celebrations of the city's 750th anniversary been removed (not even these completely, for the sculptures along the Kurfürstendamm seem to be permanent fixtures) than here we are with Berlin pulling out all the stops, to signify that it has been chosen as European Cultural Capital for 1988. The first substantial evidence of this is the opening of a gigantic memorial show to Joseph Beuys, occupying the major part of the Martin-Gropius-Bau until May 1.

It is perhaps too soon after his death for us to hope that Beuys's reputation would have stabilized, his standing settled for good and all. He was and remains controversial. But in a curious way this large and reverential show does emphasize the similarities between him and another of the recently departed, Andy Warhol.

In both cases one is inclined to conclude that the man's real artwork was himself, the products being, in the last analysis, merely by-products. Perhaps that is to be expected with conceptual artists, which is what both essentially were.

Many of the works in this show are reconstructions from elaborate specifications and photographic records, rather than necessarily the precise combinations of materials that Beuys's hand shaped or even touched. And about all of them there is that ambiguity of required response which seems inseparable from conceptual art.

Take the "vitruines", uniform-sized glass cases containing various more or less arbitrarily assembled bits and pieces. If someone explains the idea behind a particular vitrine to me and tells me why that is found moving, I may



Before Animal Rights: an unhappy hare heads "Eurasia, 1963", artwork by Joseph Beuys

not agree but I can understand.

On the other hand, when people otherwise apparently sane tell me that a case full of decaying surgical goods is not only deeply moving but "one of the most sensuously beautiful works in 20th-century art", then I can only wonder if they have eyes in their head.

And surely this is a kind of judgment, or justification, that Beuys himself would have despised. He was not out to make pretty; he was out to hit us with a concept which might change our whole view of the world.

His "artworks" were all of a piece with his performances, his endless appearances on television talk shows and such. He was, and meant to be, more of a phenomenon

than an artist in any traditionally received interpretation of the term.

Impressive then, when the man himself was there to validate it. But what now remains? Not very much, it seems to me. The general impression created by ranging the great, shattered galleries of the Martin-Gropius-Bau is one of intense, ferocious seriousness, extreme political naivety (though perhaps the kind of naivety which in different circumstances could have made a great revolutionary leader), and a large number of installations which hang on grimly by their footnotes.

Occasionally there is something which creates a direct effect — usually one, as in the reconstruction of the Anthony

d'Offay Gallery lined with rolls of Beuys's beloved grey felt for "Flight", of basic gloom and claustrophobia — but most of what is there remains painfully in need of explanation, and once it is explained it often seems hardly worth the bother.

The burnt doors, the scribbled blackboards, the poor stuffed hare (which according to videos of Beuys's performance with it seems to have undergone several fates worse than death first — before, that is, the days of Animal Rights) are all there, along with a more than adequate amount of grey felt and poured wax. There are also a large number of drawings, which all seem to follow the same vaguely Art Brut line of child-art mimicry and do not convince us that he

could have done very well as a traditional type of artist if he had wanted to.

Of course Beuys was a key figure, but the key frequently seems to fit doors through which few any longer wish to pass. He is more like a star actor who survives only in inadequate record and fallible memory than a fully-fledged artist whose work is there, proud and independent, to speak for itself.

Back in London, the Tate has a smallish but interesting show devoted to the later paintings of Hans Hofmann (until May 1). Hofmann is not immediately, in Britain at least, a name to ring many bells. He was born in Bavaria in 1880, studied in Munich and moved on to Paris, where he was an intimate friend of many of the greatest figures of the time.

But after 1914 he went back to Munich and opened his own art school, and for the next 40 years he was known (and immensely respected) almost entirely as a teacher. As such, after he settled in America in 1932, he was to become one of the founding fathers and tutelary deities of the Abstract Expressionists. But he returned to painting in a big way himself only in the middle fifties, when he was himself in his middle seventies.

It is 33 of these paintings, selected by one of his chief English disciples, John Hoyland, which the Tate is now showing. There is probably a reason why he remains stubbornly the least known of the major Abstract Expressionists.

That said, this is a most agreeable show to visit. The only trouble, as to an extent with all Abstract Expressionism, is that if you like it, all well and good, but if you do not happen to respond, there is really little more to be said. What is for one man a profound philosophical statement, may be for another only a vaguely evocative swatch of colour, looking good against a white wall and useful so long as it tones in well with the carpet and curtains.

John
Russell Taylor

Past imperfect

CONCERTS

London Classical
Players/
Norrington
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Roméo et Juliette, at the end of last weekend's "Berlioz Experience" was rather like the *Symphonie fantastique* at the beginning: an occasion for wonder at incidental effects produced by the period instruments (the lovely burble of the trilling woodwind ensemble, the cracking force of the brass in their recitatives) but also for doubt.

For instance, though Roger Norrington followed the composer's instructions concerning the layout of orchestra and chorus, he used only about half the specified 270 performers. Of course, this could be justified with reference to the size of the auditorium: Berlioz was imagining *Roméo* being given in an opera house.

But still one felt the sound to be diminished: Berlioz needs large forces not only to make a big noise but also to produce homogeneity. Instead of hearing instruments play-

ing, one should be experiencing an emanation of mind, ignoring the physical matter of performance.

But of course the physical matter is precisely what "authentic" style is about, and in Berlioz, rather surprisingly, it proves a dubious talisman. Nobody doubts that sound quality was important to Berlioz, but it was important much less for itself than for its evocative power, which may now be more convincingly achieved by modern instruments. The violin harmonics in the "Queen Mab Scherzo" here provided just one example of a sound that seemed almost quaint.

There is also the point that Berlioz was writing at a time of rapid instrumental development, which his music served to impel. Hearing the oboe break, on an A flat in the second movement, one seemed to be hearing the music returned to conditions which it was trying to escape.

Still, this was a stimulating performance, graced by the contributions of Sarah Walker and Neil Jenkins, and brought full-bloodedly to the theatre at the end by David Wilson-Johnson's singing as Friar Laurence.

Paul Griffiths



More dynamic: Mark Ermler mentors mysteriously call "power play." He is a very big man with a magnificent large tone, and his gutsy, red-blooded approach to Tchaikovsky's Violin Concerto might have had lack rhapsodic qualities but it had conviction, directness and spirit.

Technically, Duna was at his best driving through the finale's main theme with a breathtaking *spiccato*, or when playing a weighty bow on a luscious (and very powerful) G-string. His passage work had its clumsy moments, and he did charge through the first-movement Cadenza like a man late for a date, but he produced some surprisingly effective variations in timbre in the slow movement.

Richard Morrison

Focus
October Gallery

While down at the South Bank the weekend was spent experiencing Berlioz (see Paul Griffiths, above) in the more confined space of the October Gallery a rather smaller gathering was taking part in Focus, a "weekend of new music, good discussion, food and company". The Endymion Ensemble were the resident artists and the whole enterprise was held under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of New Music.

The programme for the British concert was selected by Judith Weir, who deliberately chose music with overt leanings towards the tonal and, in so doing, also gave us works with strong rhythmic character. Her own *Airs from another planet* for wind quintet and piano takes as its starting point the vision of some

isolated world peopled by Scottish settlers, rather than any Schoenbergian philosophy. The results of this attempt to create a futuristic "traditional" music are four spiky, colourful and whimsical pieces. The concert's other purely instrumental work, Richard Knight's appealing *Cloud in the Shape of a Camel* for mixed quintet, was inspired by Dali.

Roger Marsh's *Delilah*, for mezzo-soprano (Linda Hirst) and saxophone (David Roach) was also appealing, with the singer using all her charm to seduce the Samson of the saxophone and so learn the secret of his strength. And finally there was Dominic Muldowney's *The Duration of Exile*, an anti-war cycle of nine Brecht settings, again with Hirst as the excellent soloist, which set the seal on the weekend.

Stephen Pettitt



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Shadow-boxing with Brel

PARIS
THEATRE

L'Homme de la
Mancha
Marigny

Une Visite
inopportune
La Colline
(Petite Salle)

At the Marigny, Jean Piat, as Don Quixote, is not merely jousting at windmills in this new production of the old American musical *The Man of La Mancha*. He is up against the powerful spectre of the legendary, late Jacques Brel, who, 20 years ago, took Paris by the ears when he starred in his own adaptation (premiered in Brussels) of Dale Wasserman's very liberal setting to music, of the fabulous adventures of Miguel de Cervantes' poetic Spanish idealist. It is a battle where the plucky Piat wins, but the production on the whole loses.

For many years a member of the Comédie Française,

Piat is best known as a straight actor. He nevertheless, acquires himself exceedingly well during the musical numbers.

Sagely, he chooses a softer, lyrical tone, bringing to the role an endearing poignancy, rather than trying to cap Brel's nostril-flaring passion. Piat's Don Quixote is decidedly a man whose failings are virtues in disguise.

Piat embarks on his imaginary travels, accompanied by a competent cast, that includes impractical idealistic Jean Manson, whose pulsating voice is matched by the right amount of wanton hip-thrusting as Aldonza, the fallen angel that Quixote raises on high. Physically, Richard Taxy infuses the character of side-kick Sancho with the required smiling roundness. Vocationally, he is read-thin.

Jean-Luc Tardieu's buttoned-up direction, despite his own varied background as an actor and singer as well as director, has a tendency to squeeze the life out of some of the American original's easy-going lustiness.

Tardieu, does however, with the help of Richard Caceres and Veronique Murrillo's choreography, inject into the action an apache frenzy, which gives the production a pleasing French flavour.

While Parisian theatregoers look enviously towards the musical saturated shores of London and New York, they pay scant attention to those on their own doorstep, with the exception of Jérôme Savary's incredibly successful production of *Cabaret*, this revival of *L'Homme de la Mancha* shows that Paris has plenty of the required ingredients, but still has not perfected the precarious mix of the theatrical spectacular with musical vernacular.

Aids comes of age in *Une Visite inopportune*, a new play by Copi, the Argentine writer, cartoonist and eccentric, who died in Paris at the end of the last year. Commissioned, and directed, by Jorge Lavelli as the opening gambit in the small modular acting space in his recently inaugurated Théâtre National de la Colline, *Une Visite inopportune* is an outrageous farce.

It darts to see Aids as just another human misfortune, and therefore fair game as the excuse for theatrical fun and games. There is no deep-think, medico-psycho-dramatics, reverential soul-searching, or worthy social comment. The fact that the central character has Aids, is merely the mechanism that sets in motion a macabre laughter machine, brilliantly oiled with Lavelli slapstick.

On entering the intimate confines of La Colline's Petite Salle the audience is confronted by a glass-fronted, designer hospital room, con-

ceived with dazzling perfection by Louis Bercut. Cyrille, a famous actor, is celebrating the second anniversary of his AIDS diagnosis. The event attracts to the Cyrille's hi-tech bedside: a lobotomized opera-singer, a nurse with a penchant for opium, his rich, ultra-urban homosexual companion, a fetishist surgeon and an aquiline young man posing as a journalist.

These prototype personalities are drawn with the same viciously observed, exaggerated strokes of a Copi cartoon. Each of them has a self-interest in Cyrille's impending death.

The work abounds in harsh one-liners, every one crafted with the economy and immediate impact of a cartoon bubble.

Routine hospital life is slowly transformed into a theatre of the grotesquely absurd. Death wears the bells of a court jester and tragedy hides behind the masks of clowns. Not an easy play for the performers: Michel Duchaussoy (Cyrille), Catherine Hiegel (Nurse), Jean-Claude Jay (Companion), Judith Magre (Opera Singer), Jean-Luc Moreau (Surgeon) and Philippe Joris (Young Man), manage to go completely over the top without ever appearing so to do.

Lavelli's direction is outlandishly physical, and obviously influenced by the Marx Brothers. Unlike his foppish-French production of Lorca's *El Público*, here, there is not a limp wrist or silk stocking in sight.

Diane Hill

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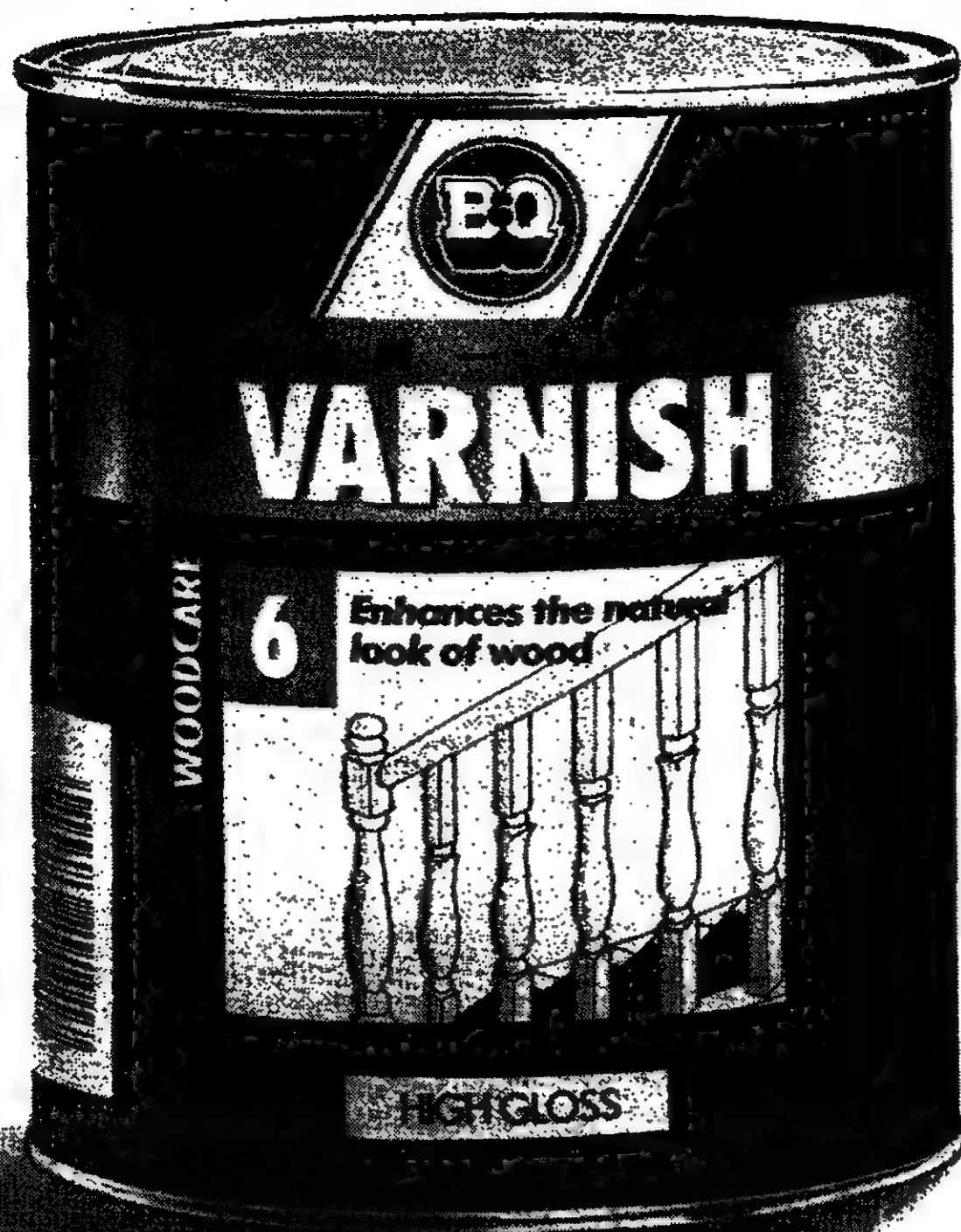
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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Davalle and Jane Rackham

BBC1

- 6.00 **Coastal AM**.
6.35 **Blondie and Redheads** (b/w).
6.55 **Weather**.
7.00 **Breakfast Time** with John Stapleton and Jeremy Paxman.
9.00 **News**, weather followed by **Open Air**. Eamonn Holmes receives viewers' comments on yesterday's television programmes. To contribute ring 081 814 0424.
9.20 **Kerry** discusses the difficulties faced by families with a handicapped child who prefer to stay as a unit despite the pressures it can bring.
10.00 **News**, weather, followed by **Going for Gold** (r).
10.25 **Children's BBC**. Andy Crane with programme news and birthday greetings, followed by **Play School**, and **The Wombles** narrated by Bernard Cribbins (r).
10.55 **Five to Eleven** with Martin Manchester.
11.00 **News**, weather followed by **Open Air** with Patsy Cokwell and Eamonn Holmes.
12.00 **News**, weather followed by **Daytime Live**. Magazine programme includes music from Diane Langston and Josephine Black.
12.55 **Regional news and weather**.
1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Michael Buerk. Weather.
1.30 **Neighbours**. Can the neighbours' efforts save Ramsay Street? And will Jane and Charles's relationship withstand the strain of the audition?
1.50 **Going for Gold**. European quiz show hosted by Henry Kelly.
2.15 **Knots Landing**. Ben gets an answer to his proposal; and Abby's life seems to be falling apart.
3.00 **Valerie American** starring Valerie Harper (r).
3.25 **The Clothes Show**. Fifty finalists in the Britain's Next Top Model competition show their designs for sports jumpers. Selma Scott examines how Shetland Islanders can

BBC2

- 6.55 **Open University**. Technology: Bridging the gap. Ends 7.55pm.
9.00 **Coastal**.
9.20 **Daytime on Two**. Beyond the Classroom 9.55 The Tudors 10.15 **Coastal**. European quiz show 11.00 **The element fire** 11.15 **Logo** 11.35 Images of black people 11.55 A space for living 12.50 **L'Opera** del'Alta 12.50 **Espana Viva**.
1.30 **Logo** and **Logo** (r). 1.58 **Dragon Tail**.
2.00 **News** and weather, followed by **You and Me** A series for four and five-year-olds presented by Gary Winton and Jeni Barnett (r).
2.15 **Sign Extra** (r).
2.40 **World Bowls**. Continuing coverage of the first round of the Embassy World Indoor Bowls Championships from Alexandra Palace. Former Scottish player, now an English international, Andy Thomson plays Jim Muir, Scottish singles champion in 1985. Includes news and weather at 3.00 and 3.30.
4.00 **Cashword**. Word game presented by Paul Coia. Today's contestants are Brian Moore, Tony Franks and John Mercer.
4.30 **World Bowls**. David Lee introduces the match between Phil Skoglund from New Zealand and Jason Greenstead from Wales. Then Andrew Seaton from New Zealand plays Neil McGhee from Scotland.
5.30 **Gardens of the World** visits the Springfields Winter Show at Spaulding (r).
6.00 **One Man and his Dog**. Second heat in the International Sheepdog Championships from the slopes above Darwent Water in the Lake District features three Scottish teams: John Paterson with Mark and Boyd Murrell with Jen. Introduced by Phil Drabble with Eric Halliell.
6.45 **Architecture at the Crossroads** Programme two in a series of ten films about contemporary architecture examines post modernism in the form of New York's AT and T building, the Graves's building in Oregon, the Isoskaki Civic Centre in the island and the new Stuttgart museum. (r).



James Mason on BBC2, 9.00pm

- 7.25 **Telejournal**. Domestic and international news as seen by viewers of West Germany's second channel, ZDF. Includes an item on the "Angel of the prisoners", a 75-year-old prison visitor. Presented by Klaus Rörner and Claudia Krest.
8.00 **Treasure Houses of Great Britain**. Presented by John Julius Norwich. With Lady Victoria Leatham at Burghley, the Earl of Pembroke at Wilton and the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth (r).
9.00 **Plains Odd Men Out** (1946, b/w). Gripping drama based on F.L. Green's novel about a wounded IRA gunman on the run after an abortive hold-up to raise funds. Starring James Mason, Kathleen Ryan, Robert Newton and Cyril Cusack. Directed by Carol Reed.
10.50 **Newsnight** with Peter Snow and Donald MacCormick.
11.35 **Weather**.
11.40 **World Bowls**. Final match today is between the 1988 world outdoor singles champion, David Bryant and FR's Peter Fong. Commentators are David Rhy-Jones, Jimmy Davidson and Dougie Donnelly. Summarisers are Mal Hughes and David McGill.
12.10 **Open University**. Tanzania: Education for Self-Reliance. Ends 12.40am.

ITV/LONDON

- 6.00 **TV-am** starts with a cartoon followed by 7.00 **Good Morning Britain** with Richard Kay.
7.30 **Happy Days**. Comedy series starring John Amos and Mike Morris. Guests include Emma Samms. After Nine's guest is Jerry Bear.
9.25 **Thames News**.
9.30 **Give Us a Cue**. Celebrity characters. 10.00 **Santa Barbara**.
10.25 **News Headlines**.
10.30 **The Time ... The Place**. examines the contention that behind every great man there is a great woman. With guests Bill Wiggins, Denis and Edna Healey and Atlantic rower Tom McLean and his wife Jill.
11.10 **Rabbits**. Learning about music with the popologists.
11.25 **Thames News**.
11.30 **About Britain's Way**. Tom Wake visits some Orkney monuments and talks to someone whose family have been farming at Redlands for 800 years.
12.00 **Street**. Music and chat show presented by Vince Hill.
12.30 **News** 12.50 **Thames News**.
1.00 **What's My Line?** Odd occupations quiz presented by Penny Juno.
1.30 **Quincy**. The police pathologist investigates the death of a boxer, apparently from brain damage following a fight (r).
2.30 **The Play on One: The Party**. In May 1968 when Paris was in the throes of student riots, a group of fashionable people meet in London to discuss the situation. Adaptation of the stage play by Trevor Griffiths, with Andrew Keir, Jack Shepherd, Kenneth Cranham and Oliver Cotton (Coastal).
3.00 **The White Stuff**. Henry Kelly presents the literary show.
3.25 **Thames News**.
3.30 **Children's ITV** presented by Gary Terza and Debbie Shore, starting with **Rainbow** (r). 4.15 **The Marmalade** (r). 4.25 **Turn on to T-Bag**. 4.50 **Go to it** (Oracle).
5.15 **Connections**.
5.45 **Thames News**.
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5

TUESDAY MARCH 8 1988

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1462.8 (-15.9)
FT-SE 100
1818.2 (-16.3)

Bargains
31964 (37045)

USM (Datastream)
148.43 (+0.97)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.8170 (+0.0425)

W German mark
3.0444 (+0.0481)

Trade-weighted
76.2 (+1.4)

Profit 10%
up at Low
& Bonar

Low & Bonar revealed a pedestrian set of results yesterday. The group also disclosed that it is selling its electronics division and buying back the minority in its Canadian subsidiary.

Pretax profits from the Dundee-based packaging, plastics and textiles group rose by 10 per cent to £20.6 million, helped by a one-off pension fund credit of £1.7 million. Earnings per share were virtually static at 17.53p and the dividend was raised by 12 per cent to 6p net.

The share price rose by 3p in anticipation of the announcement, but quickly sank back to its opening level of 230p. *Tempos, page 22*

WCRS deal

Shares in the WCRS advertising agency jumped 11p to 235p when the company confirmed plans to take a 50 per cent stake in SGMD, the Paris-based media group. The deal could be worth about £60 million.

Reserves up

American Barrick Resources, the North American gold miner, says its attributable gold reserves rose by 3.5 million ounces to 13.3 million ounces at the end of December.

£29.4m issue

General Portfolio Group, which sells life and pension policies, is raising £29.4 million through a private placing of shares at 147p each, arranged by CL-Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank. Afterwards, the group, based at Chesham, Hertfordshire, will have a price-tag of around £80 million.

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	2048.74 (-9.12)
Tokyo	28916.58 (-10.88)
Hong Kong	2470.40 (-1.88)
Amsterdam Gen	238.1 (+0.1)
Sydney: AG	1324.1 (+25.6)
Frankfurt	1383.7 (+5.0)
Brussels	4073.8 (+79.7)
Paris: CAC	298.0 (same)
Zurich: S&K Gen	468.4 (+3.1)
London:	
FT-A All-Share	939.34 (-8.49)
FT-100	1026.18 (-6.41)
FT-SE 100	1818.2 (-16.3)
FT-30 Share	1462.8 (-15.9)
FT-100 Index	36.80 (+0.08)
FT-30 Govt Secs	90.59 (+0.35)
Recent issues	Page 24
Closing prices	Page 26

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISER:	
Body Shop	530p (+38p)
Pratt & Whitney	825p (+25p)
Harder	121½p (+31p)
Ivory & Sims	376p (+17p)
British Aerospace	210p (+25p)
Graham House	210p (+25p)
ICI Group	249p (+11p)
Morgan Crucible	345p (+11p)
TI Group	450p (+20p)
D&S Simpson 'A'	259p (+10p)
Scott & Newcastle	259p (+10p)
FALLS:	
Standard Chart	470p (-40p)
Cash 'A'	495p (-13p)
Unilever	725p (-25p)
Eucalyptus Pulp	875p (-20p)
Eys (Wimbledon)	270p (-10p)
Gordon Russell	270p (-10p)
Closing prices	Page 26

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base:	9%
3-month Interbank:	9.8%
3-month eligible bills:	8.2%-8.5%
Buying rate:	
US: Prime Rate:	8½%
Federal Funds:	6½%
3-month Treasury Bills:	5.72-5.70%
30-year bonds:	104½-104½

CURRENCIES

London:		New York:	
£: \$1.8170		£: \$1.8170	
£: DM3.0444		£: DM1.6755	
£: Sfr2.5120		£: Sfr1.3830	
£: FF10.3050		£: FF6.55	
£: Yen222.55		£: Yen128.10	
£: Index: 76.2		£: Index: 93.9	
ECU 10.561422		SDR 10.767220	

GOLD

London Fixing:	
AM \$436.00 pm \$435.90	
Gold \$436.25-436.75 (£240.25-240.75)	
New York:	
Comex \$437.00-437.50	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Apr.):	pm \$14.25 (\$14.43)
Denotes latest trading price	
21 Traded Opts	24
21 Stock Market	25
21 Wall Street	26
21 USM Prices	26
21 Tempus	26
21 Comment	26
21 City Diary	26

Sterling soars
past DM3

Bank abandons fight on
exchange rate ceiling

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The pound soared against all leading currencies yesterday after the Bank of England abandoned its 12-month fight to set a DM3 ceiling for sterling.

Strong buying pressure pushed up the pound by five pence to DM3.0450, its highest since September 1986, and by 4.25 cents to \$1.8170 against a weak dollar. The sterling index rose by 1.4 points to 76.2.

The Bank of England, which has intervened heavily to keep sterling below DM3 since the Group of Seven Louvre accord in February last year — continuing with this tactic last week — surprised the market with its abrupt change.

"We pushed and suddenly found that the door was wide open," said one senior foreign exchange dealer in London.

The Bank intervened after sterling's initial surge from slightly below DM3 to just above DM3.03, but this was characterized as a smoothing operation. There was no indication that the authorities had established a new ceiling.

The Treasury denied the events signalled a shift in strategy. "There has been no change in policy," a senior official said. "We are still striving to achieve as much stability as possible. But stability does not mean immobility."

The Treasury also sought to calm market fears that, in

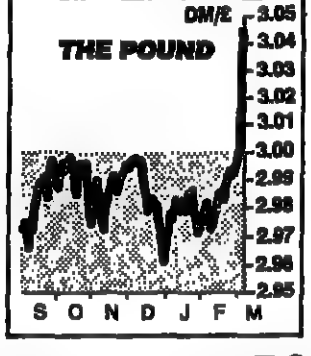
allowing the pound to rise, a new era of currency instability was being ushered in. "We would not want to see and will not countenance large fluctuations in either direction," the official said.

The decision to allow the pound to rise above DM3 implies either that sterling's permitted band against the

mark has been raised or that it has been widened and only the upper limit raised.

Neither the Treasury nor the Bank of England would say which had occurred, although having allowed the markets to establish a higher level for sterling, it is unlikely that the authorities would now permit an early and sharp fall back below DM3.

The change in tactics was well received in the gilt market, where prices rose by a point at the long end, and in the money markets, where



interest rates slipped in the hope that base rates could come down soon.

But after raising base rates last month in response to inflationary pressures, it appears the Treasury and Bank would only agree to a quick base rate cut if upward pressure on the pound persisted.

Sterling's rise was seen as an implicit tightening of monetary policy but this was regarded as a side effect rather than the main aim of lifting of the ceiling.

Share prices were lower, with export earning companies hit by the pound's rise. The FT-SE 100 index fell by 16.3 points to 1,818.2.

There was confusion among analysts about the timing of the change and the implications for interest rates and the Budget.

"They had to change policy one way or the other since intervention on this scale was not an option," said Mr Bill Martin, an economist at Phillips & Drew. "They made the right move given the inflationary pressures."

"Abandoning a long-held and vigorously defended policy means that the authorities are less likely to cut base rates," said Mr John Shepherd, an economist at Warburg Securities.

But Mr Steven Bell, an economist at Morgan Grenfell, said: "Why they have done this at all is a mystery."

Consumer credit surges

By Our Economics Correspondent

Strong growth in consumer credit continued in January as retail sales boomed.

Credit advanced by finance houses, retailers, bank credit card companies and other specialist institutions totalling £2.93 billion in January, slightly down on the £3.1 billion figure for December but well above the £2.4 billion advanced in January last year.

The total amount of credit outstanding rose by £320 million to £23.28 billion, exceeding December's £249 million increase.

The strong growth in credit was one factor behind last month's rise in interest rates but officials have played down the possibility of special action in the Budget to limit borrowing on credit cards.

Final retail sales figures for January were even stronger than estimated. The index of retail sales volume stood at a record 134.9 (1980=100), 1.1 per cent up on December, and 9.1 per cent up on January 1987.

In the November to January

period, sales volume was up by 1.2 per cent on the previous three months, and by 6.3 per cent on the corresponding period a year earlier.

Mixed retail businesses, which sell both food and non-food products, performed well in the latest three months, their sales volume increased by 1.4 per cent. Food retailers added 1 per cent to sales, while non-food businesses put on 1.2 per cent.

The value of sales in January was 11.2 per cent up on a year earlier.

Enterprise confirms large
North Sea oil discovery

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Enterprise Oil, the independent oil company floated by the Government five years ago has announced its first large discovery in the North Sea.

It has named its new discovery the Nelson Field — Nelson stars from his column in Trafalgar Square directly into the Enterprise boardroom — and hopes to bring it into production at a rate of 60,000 barrels per day in 1992.

The discovery, which confirms stock market rumours, has been made by Enterprise in a block 125 miles east of Aberdeen which was initially awarded to Gulf Oil 20 years ago. Gulf passed on an interest to Enterprise in return for Enterprise drilling a first exploration well and has since passed 100 per cent of the field to Enterprise in return for the swap of some minor assets in other North Sea exploration licences.

The reservoir, which has been found to contain high quality crude, straddles a block owned by Shell and it is estimated that Enterprise will control about 80 per cent of the field. The output at that level would double Enterprise's present daily oil production of 55,000 barrels.

The City has been marking up Enterprise shares in the past few days in the expectation of confirmation of the discovery. The company has been consistently rumoured as a takeover target once the golden share held by the Government is abandoned at the end of this year.

But Mr Graham Hearne, the chief executive, hopes that the new discovery and the likelihood of two more substantial North Sea finds later this year is adding value to the company and making it an increasingly expensive take-over target.

Lasso, the other independent, has a 29.9 per cent share in Enterprise. Lasso, in turn, has a large percentage of its shares held by RTZ. There have been consistent rumours that RTZ will eventually make a full bid for one or both of the two companies. ICI, whose oil and gas interests were merged into Enterprise a year ago, has also been mentioned as a possible suitor.

The field will cost about £300 million to bring into operation and Enterprise plans to seek permission to feed output into the BP Forties pipeline which runs close to the discovery.

Mr Hearne said yesterday: "This discovery not only confirms the skill and expertise of our exploration team but should also give us the opportunity to become the operator of an offshore development for the first time."

Top bank job after key role in market revolution

Goodison to leave Exchange

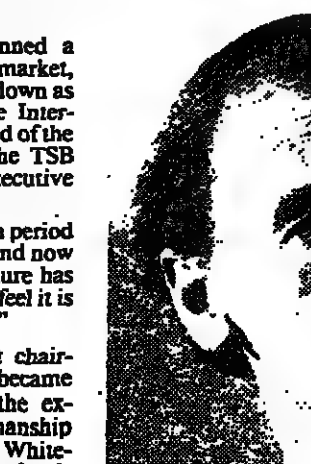
By Graham Searjeant

After 12 years that have spanned a revolution on the London stock market, Sir Nicholas Goodison will step down as chairman of the Council of the International Stock Exchange at the end of the year, to become chairman of the TSB Group. He joins TSB as a non-executive director next month.

"I have been chairman during a period of great innovation and change, and now feel that the structure for the future has been built," he said yesterday. "I feel it is time to move to something new."

Having become the youngest chairman in 1976 at the age of 41, he became by far the longest-serving in the exchange's history. His chairmanship started with a six-year fight with Whitehall after 1977, when the Office of Fair Trading investigated the Stock Exchange rule book and challenged it in the Restrictive Practices Court.

The battle was only resolved in 1983, when Sir Nicholas and the Mr Cecil Parkinson, then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, reached an historic and personal deal to drop the case in exchange for stockbrokers ending their



Sir Nicholas: 'Time to move'

fixed commission agreement and membership restrictions.

From that followed the ending of the old system of brokers and jobbers, the opening of membership to outside financial institutions and foreigners, and computerization, all coming together in

the Stock Exchange Big Bang in October 1986.

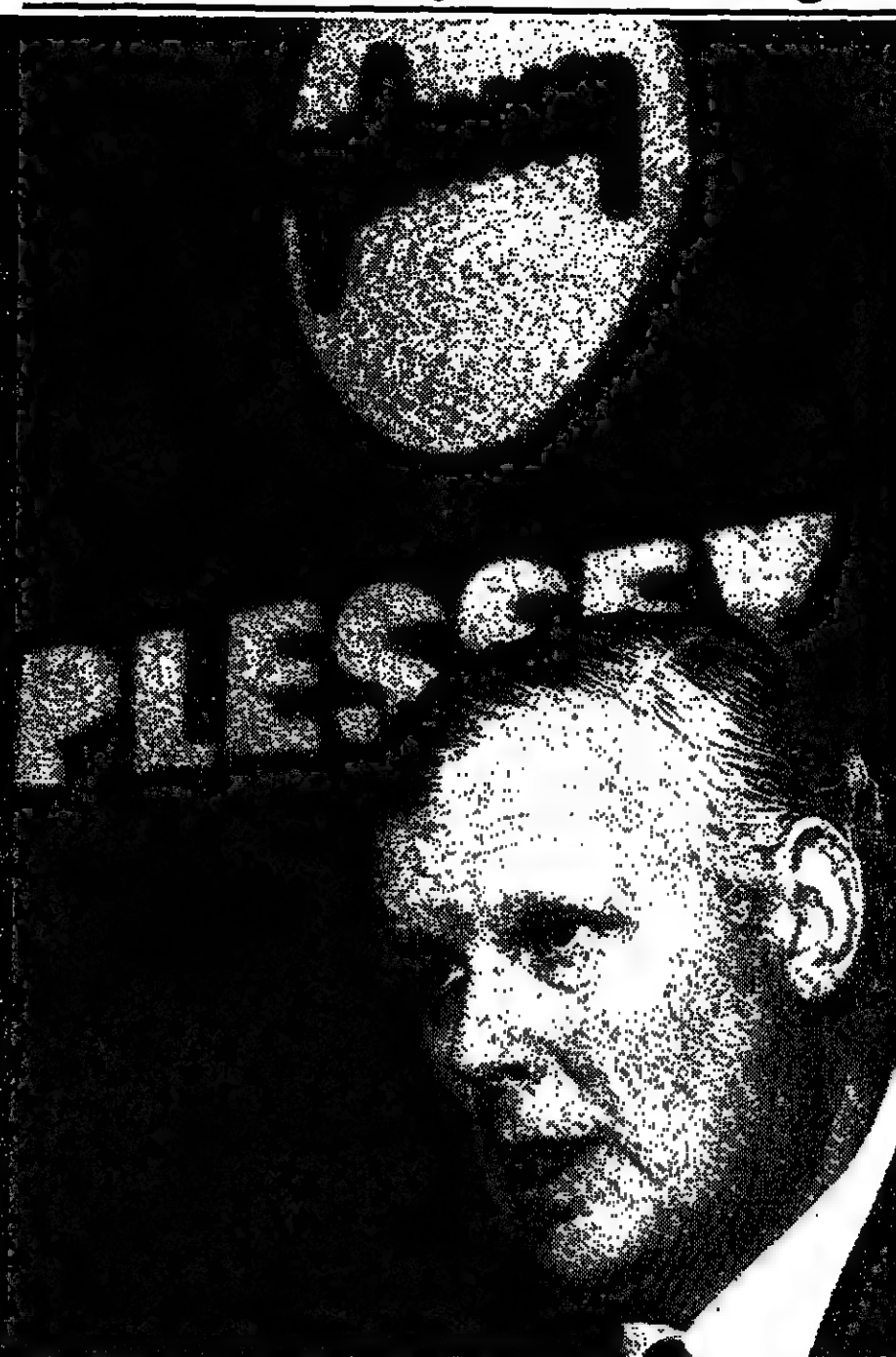
In the process, the old Stock Exchange club, in which each member was personally liable for bargains and debts, disappeared. Even the Stock Exchange itself ceased to exist, when Sir Nicholas negotiated a merger with the international securities dealers operating in Euromarkets.

Sir Nicholas had become a partner in the family firm, then called H E Goodison, in 1962 and followed his uncle on to the Council six years later. He swiftly made his mark by pressing for the securities business to be more professional and efficient. Though sometimes distrusted as an intellectual — he has written standard works on antique English barometers — he was elected chairman on the death of Mr Michael Marriott.

Sir John Read, TSB's chairman until Sir Nicholas takes over in the new year, said yesterday that TSB was "very fortunate to get Sir Nicholas. His outstanding contribution to company and City affairs and markets in recent years is widely known."

Comment, page 23

British company is 'white knight'



'Significant advantages': Alan Jones of Plessey yesterday (Photograph: James Gray)

Plessey in £40m offer for
Canadian electronics firm

By Colin Narborough

Plessey, the electronics group, has emerged as the surprise "white knight" in the bidding for control of the Canadian defence electronics company, IMP Aerospace, making a tender offer worth more than £40 million.

The offer is Plessey's third acquisition move inside five months, and confirms its masterplan to expand core businesses in important international markets.

Only last week, Plessey announced final agreement with GEC on merging the two groups' telecommunications operations. Its recent acquisition of Ferranti's semiconductor activities made it Europe's largest custom chip maker, while the purchase of the US company Sipac was an important step towards expanding its defence business.

The Ottawa-based independent Leigh, the subject of a hostile bid from a private Canadian firm, IMP Aerospace, produces a range of defence and civil communications and navigational equipment. It includes tactical navigation beacons, stores management systems for combat aircraft, and secure communications equipment. It employs about 800 people.

In the 12 months to last June it showed pretax profits of Can\$10.2 million (£4.6 million), double the previous year's figure. Turnover was 37 per cent higher at Can\$52.6 million.

Strong growth was maintained in the first half of the current financial year, with profits up 28.8 per cent and sales 45.2 per cent ahead.

The Plessey offer, which has

already been recommended to shareholders by the Leigh board and senior management team, is worth Can\$6.50 per ordinary share and Can\$25.35 per convertible preferred share, valuing Leigh at Can\$100 million. IMP offered Can\$5.25 per ordinary share.

If no higher offer is made, Plessey expects its offer to be finalized in 21 days time. Only 66.6 per cent acceptance is needed. Plessey is confident the deal will be approved by the Canadian authorities.

Mr Alan Jones, Plessey's managing director, said yesterday: "This acquisition initiative provides us with significant advantages. The fit between products and systems produced by Leigh and Plessey is highly complementary."

Rank
makes
£102m
US buy

By Michael Tate

The Rank Organisation is dipping into its recently-negotiated £450 million pool of credit to buy the largest mobile home park operator on the east coast of America for £102 million.

Already the largest mobile home parks group in Europe, through its Haven subsidiary, Rank's purchase of Ahnert Enterprises, which is based in Bushkill, Pennsylvania, establishes it as number two throughout the US.

Ahnert, which is owned by Mr Harry Ahnert and his brother Robert, runs 14 Outdoor World private mobile home resorts stretching down the eastern seaboard from Maine to Florida, providing outdoor family holidays for thousands of Americans.

It also owns 2,250 acres in the Pocono Mountains, in Pennsylvania, just 90 minutes' drive from Manhattan, and a weekend retreat for hundreds of New Yorkers. Ahnert sells plots of land, builds town houses and second homes, and constructs and sells timeshare units.

A third leg to the business is the ownership of the franchise of the Yogi Bear Jellystone Park resorts, under which 81 independently owned public mobile home resorts operate, and Safari World, where there are 21 franchises. The franchises are held along with options to buy, and Rank clearly sees these resorts as seedcorn for future Outdoor World complexes.

Trailers and RVs — recreational vehicles — are big in the US, both in size and in popularity. Some 60 million Americans take holidays in what are effectively mobile homes every year, and 7.5 million have their own motorised homes.

Ahnert makes its money from selling resort memberships, a different system from the Britain, where income derives from selling one-off caravan holidays. Mr Michael Gifford, the chief executive of Rank, believes both businesses may have something to learn from each other.

The Poconos development, which was started in 1975, has all-year-round appeal by doubling as a ski-ing resort in winter. Ahnert has built a wide variety of recreational facilities there, including a 200-room hotel, swimming pools and ski slopes.

Rank is paying \$52 million (£28.72 million) in cash for Ahnert, and assuming borrowings and commitments of \$128 million, making \$180 million. Book value of the assets was \$154 million last April, and should be higher on acquisition. It made pretax profits of \$14 million last year, on turnover of \$116 million.

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Sumitomo Life poised for key stake in Ivory & Sime

By John Bell, City Editor

One of Japan's largest insurance companies, Sumitomo Life, is taking a substantial stake in Ivory & Sime, the Edinburgh-based investment management company. The move follows the establishment of a joint venture in Hong Kong between the two companies last year.

The joint company, which currently has about \$50 million (£27.5 million) under management, was formed to link Ivory & Sime's international investment experience to the high levels of personal savings that are a feature of the Japanese economy.

The Sumitomo investment is part of a £7.52 million fund-raising exercise via an open offer to existing shareholders of 6.1 million shares on a one-for-four basis. About £5.7

million of the cash being raised is needed to comply with financial resources requirements under the Financial Services Act.

Mr Alex Hammond-Chambers, chairman of the Edinburgh group, said that discussions had been taking place with Sumitomo for some months over the possibility of the Japanese group becoming an important shareholder.

Sumitomo Life, which had assets of £38 billion at its most recent balance sheet date, trades separately from Japan's second largest bank, Sumitomo Bank, which has a passive investment in Goldman Sachs, the US securities group.

The share issue provided an opportunity to strengthen the links with Sumitomo Life, and

to meet the liquidity requirements arising from Ivory & Sime's membership of the Investment Management Regulatory Organization (Imro), said Mr Hammond-Chambers.

Ivory & Sime faced greater pressures to raise its levels of liquid resources than any other Imro members. Its policy is to operate on high payout levels to shareholders in the form of equity dividends.

Unlike groups with sizeable unit trust interests, the Scottish group has no pool of unissued units, the so called "box", to count towards its liquidity requirements. The group also acquired its offices in Edinburgh's Charlotte Square for £1.6 million, which further depleted its cash resources.

The Japanese group will subscribe for up to 4.2 million shares to be issued under the open offer. Ensign Trust, the largest shareholder in Ivory & Sime with a 24.77 per cent interest, has already agreed to subscribe for 1.519 million shares, its maximum entitlement.

The price of the offer was fixed at 126p per Ivory & Sime share, a premium of 13.5 per cent over last Thursday's closing level. But yesterday the market responded favourably to news of the offer and the Sumitomo investment. Ivory & Sime shares rose 10p to 123p.

It is anticipated that Sumitomo will acquire about 5 per cent of Ivory & Sime's enlarged equity through the open offer. It has an agreement to raise its interest to 20 per cent.

Virani in £88m property deal

By Cliff Feltham

Mr Nazmu Virani's fast moving Control Securities is buying £88 million of properties from the Mountleigh Group. The deal includes offices, shops and industrial properties as well as 800 homes in Suffolk occupied by the United States Air Force.

Control Securities is handing over £68 million cash with the balance in shares issued at a price of 52.5p, 5.5p above Friday's closing price, which will leave Mr Tony Clegg's Mountleigh sitting on a 17.5 per cent stake. Mountleigh says it will treat the stake as a medium-term investment.

Mountleigh acquired some of the 21 properties now being sold as part of the acquisition of the Stockley group. They produce a net rental income of about £6.2 million a year.

The portfolio includes an award-winning office development on the Isle of Dogs.

Mr Virani is paying £26.5 million for three estates of freehold houses in Suffolk, let to the US Air Force for rent of about £2 million a year.

He said: "This works out to £32,000 a house. They are all detached properties in extremely good condition. There is a rent review due in four years and with tenants like the US Air Force I don't think I have any worries. I intend to hold on to these."

Mr Virani - like Mr Clegg at the much larger Mountleigh - is a trader and has already lined up buyers for some of the properties. He expects to make a profit of about 30 per cent on the deal.

"I have a lot of people interested who would rather deal with a small company like ours than Mountleigh which is more interested in doing deals of £200 million. My present rental income is running at £9 million. This acquisition produces an extra £6.2 million. So with one swoop we move into a different league."

Control Securities has entered into a joint venture with the Heron Group, headed by Mr Gerald Ronson, to buy more than 200 pubs from Grand Metropolitan as part of a plan to build up a balanced leisure and property business.

The announcement pushed Mountleigh shares up 6p to 176p. Control Securities shares rose 2p to 49p.

In a separate deal, Capital & Counties is buying the freehold of Three Quays, Lower Thames Street, London, from the IBM pension fund for £33 million.

COMMENT David Brewerton

The dilemma remains for monetary policy

It was never meant to happen like this. When the Bank of England persuaded the Treasury that a rise in base rates was needed last month, a move made partly in response to sterling softness, it could hardly have envisaged that sentiment would shift so sharply. When, after several days of intense pressure, the Bank removed its finger from the dyke yesterday morning, the pound broke through the DM3 ceiling with consummate ease.

A stronger pound in response to next week's Budget would not have been unwelcome in the Treasury. But the fact that the ceiling has gone in anticipation of the Budget is less comfortable.

Before the weekend, the markets were certain about monetary policy and fairly sure about fiscal policy. Now matters are rather more confused about both. Does the rise in sterling mean that it will be easier for the Chancellor to justify the traditional Budget-week base rate cut? Has a cushion been established for sterling so that he can get away with larger tax cuts than might otherwise have been considered prudent?

The prospect of a base rate cut in Budget week has certainly come back into the frame, although it very definitely falls into the category of "over the Bank of England's dead body." It would be difficult for the authorities to argue that the conditions which prompted last month's base rate rise had eased sufficiently for rates to come down, except by reference to the exchange rate. And, while the Bank of England is happy with the tightening of monetary policy implied by sterling's move through DM3, its monetary conscience would not allow it to willingly accede to an early base rate cut.

Similarly for the Budget judgement. If the Chancellor was planning larger tax cuts than the £3 billion the markets consider prudent, then it would defy logic to allow the pound to rise, only for it to slump in the wake of the Budget.

Logic would have dictated continuing to hold sterling until March 15.

The sensible way of viewing yesterday's move is the desire by the authorities to see a two-way market for sterling and presumably for sterling to settle around the DM3.05 after the initial flurries. But if upward pressure continues and if it remains complicated by the dollar weakness starting to emerge, then the markets will be right to be concerned for the competitiveness of British industry and the balance of payments.

Why did he stay on?

The real question about Sir Nicholas Goodison's decision to stand down as chairman of the Stock Exchange is not why he is leaving after 12 years, but why he stayed so long, when he could have been collecting clocks or writing about furniture.

It may be just his manner, of course, but Sir Nicholas seldom appeared especially cheerful, which is hardly surprising. Almost from the moment he walked into the chairman's office and ordered his special walnut desk, he has been under attack from one quarter or another. He spent the first six years fending off an attack from the Restrictive Practices Court after the case of the commission cartel was sent there by Mrs Shirley Williams. He spent the next few years defending his deal with Cecil Parkinson which removed the Exchange from the court action. Then he had to defend the concept, execution and aftermath of Big Bang, the role of the Stock Exchange in the economy and finally the conduct of the system during the fastest collapse of share prices seen this century.

His defences have sometimes been too prickly, and his communications have had their shortcomings. He may not find it easy to learn the TSB habit of saying "yes". But then perhaps the chairman does not have to.

Standard banks on Galpin

The options for Standard Chartered are now so limited that further weakness in the shares, even after yesterday's 40p fall to 470p, is virtually certain.

The new management, after all, now has strong Bank of England backing, which should enable it to do the things Standard's big shareholders have been blocking for more than a year. One of these will almost certainly be a reduced or unchanged dividend. The group has paid 12.5p at the interim but may leave it at that for the full year, using the cash to beef up its poor capital ratios instead.

Second is likely to be a rights issue, if possible. Nearly doubling its share capital on the present share price would need a special sort of stock market wizardry. Standard would need at least

£500 million to boost its bad debt provisions to the levels of its peers and push its equity-to-assets ratio to 5 per cent.

Further asset sales may also happen. Assuming the recapitalization stopped there and did not lead to a full-scale break-up of the group Rodney Galpin might try to soldier on with the outdated bank. Or he might try more drastic action. The logic of selling the bank to Royal Bank of Scotland, for instance, is irresistible from Standard's viewpoint.

Or Mr Galpin might take a leaf out of Sir Kit McMahon's book at Midland. Recapitalization and asset sales could leave Standard as a small but highly capitalized operation with a very profitable UK wholesale banking operation. But Sir Kit's problems look like child's play compared with those facing Mr Galpin.

Heywood profits surge to £20.2m

By Michael Tate

Pretax profits at the Heywood Williams Group, with seven acquisitions under its belt, almost doubled in 1987, from £10.55 million to £20.21 million.

The figures are accompanied by the second acquisition of 1988, the £13.8 million purchase of a Derbyshire replacement windscreen company.

Mr Ralph Hinchliffe, the chairman of Heywood, described the year as the group's most successful yet, and reported a 56 per cent surge in turnover from £147.5 million to £230.4 million, a 44.6 per cent jump in diluted earnings, from 18.4p to 26.6p a share, and a 26 per cent rise in the dividend, to 9.5p. The final payment is 6p a share.

The figures include a full year's contribution from Thermax, merger-accounted for 1986, and from UBM Glass and HAT Glass, where only three months' figures were brought in last time. Five of the 1987 acquisitions also contributed from the date of their purchase.

Thermax reported excellent profits, while the rest of the British glass operations were merely "very good." Several of the aluminium companies earned similar praise, although those involved in architectural sub-contracting were disappointing.

In the US, the group abandoned the unsatisfactory warehouse distribution system inherited on the acquisition of Union Products, to concentrate the window activities on three manufacturing units, supported by the glass-toughening operations of Tempered Glass Specialists of Ohio.

The latest acquisition, Autowindcreens (Cheshire), takes the group into the automotive glass replacement market for the first time. "It's a natural extension of the group's manufacturing interests in laminated glass," Mr Hinchliffe says. It made profits of £1.78 million in the year to the end of June.

The vendors collect £6 million in cash and 6 million Heywood convertible preference shares, valued by the market at 130p apiece.



Sitting pretty: Michael Jourdan, chairman of Parker-Knoll, in the City yesterday (Photograph by James Morgan)

Parker-Knoll bolstered to £4m

Parker-Knoll, the furniture and furnishings group, lifted profits from £2.81 million to £4.14 million in the six months to end-January, on sales up from £27.9 million to £36.4 million.

The figures have benefited from a full contribution from the £7.4 million Monkwell acquisition for the first time.

Mr Michael Jourdan, the chairman of Parker-Knoll, said, however, that there was strong organic growth in both textiles and furniture.

Earnings per share are up from 25.8p to 36p and the board is raising the interim dividend from 5p to 7p. The group is pressing on

with its acquisition programme, although last month it sold its Mercia Weavers division to Sioddard Carrels for £2 million.

Mr Jourdan says the group has re-engineered part of its polyurethane foam range to meet new fire-risk legislation, which, therefore, should have no adverse effect on its business.

Order books in the upholstery and furniture operations are high and output is at record levels, says Parker-Knoll.

Sales of furnishing fabrics are ahead of last year and the Monkwell range has exceeded all expectations.

Nestlé to join new Benedetti venture

Brussels (Reuters) - Nestlé is to take a 4 per cent stake in Europe 92, the Belgian holding company set up by Signor Carlo de Benedetti, the Italian businessman, as a leading shareholder in his takeover target, Société Générale de Belgique.

Compagnie Européenne Réunies (Cerus), Signor de Benedetti's French holding company and 50.1 per cent shareholder in Europe 92, said Nestlé, the Swiss food group, had accepted an invitation to join in principle, but still required its board's approval.

Europe 92 will be a European holding company aimed at profiting from the unified European Economic Community markets after 1992. It has a 15.9 per cent stake in Société Générale.

Philip's Gloeilampfabrieken was also studying an invitation to join Europe 92, Cerus added.

"Philip's is willing to adopt a positive attitude towards this proposal. A definite standpoint will be taken shortly, after a more detailed study," Philip's said.

Philip's, one of the largest employers in Belgium, said it was prepared to co-operate if it would lead to a breakthrough in the impasse over La Générale.

So far Gevaert Cobeca SA, a Paris subsidiary, Swiss bank Compagnie de Banque et d'Investissement, and Shearson Lehman Brothers have joined Cerus in Europe 92.

Cerus said it would increase the capital of Europe 92 to accommodate any new shareholders without losing its majority stake. It also detailed its holding and that of its allies in Société Générale to comply with a request from Belgium's banking commission in connection with an extension of its Fr8,000 per share offer for a further 7 per cent in Société Générale.

Mr Maurice Lippens, the managing director of Groupe, the Belgian insurer, which leads the opponents together with French financial group Compagnie Financière de Suez, said the stake controlled by Signor de Benedetti would in no way paralyse the management of La Générale.

Typewriters made in Britain by Japan face tax

By Colin Narborough

The EEC Commission yesterday called for a penalty tax on Japanese electronic typewriters made in Britain and France after finding that the local content was too low.

Brussels said its inquiry into the EEC typewriter market, in which the Japanese have a 40 per cent share, showed that the European subsidiaries were running "screwdriver" factories to assemble mainly Japanese components in the EEC, thereby avoiding the import duties charged on finished goods from Japan.

The Commission wants the Government to impose an anti-dumping duty of between £15 and £39 per typewriter on the offending equipment on the grounds that the local content is too low.

In Britain this would hit the Japanese-owned companies Silver Reed International at Watford, Kyushu Matsushita in Newport, and Sharp Manufacturing at Wrexham.

Brother Industries, also at

Wrexham, would not be subject to the duty as the Japanese content of its typewriters was below the 60 per cent the EEC sets as the upper limit for non-EEC components.

The sanctions, which require the approval of EEC ministers, are the first proposed under rules agreed last year to prevent screwdriver factory products from being treated as locally-made goods. Japanese typewriter sales in Europe are worth about \$360 million (£203.38 million) a year.

The Commission also proposed an anti-dumping tax on Japanese electronic scales assembled in Britain by TEC, which accounts for about a quarter of the EEC market.

Wales, which has been the most popular location in Britain for Japanese electronic companies, could feel the brunt of the tax as the typewriter plants represented valuable jobs in areas of relatively high unemployment.

Persimmon profit doubles to £12.6m

By Alexandra Jackson

Persimmon, the fast growing York-based housebuilder, reported more than doubled pretax profits in the year to December 1987 from £6.1 million to £12.6 million. The group sold 1,714 homes, an increase of 41 per cent, and raised selling prices by 13 per cent.

The widening of pretax margins, from 13.1 per cent to 17.1 per cent, was a big factor which contributed to the higher profits. Mr Duncan Davidson, chairman of Persimmon, is optimistic about the current year.

"Our forward sales of 1,200 units at the beginning of March, are 20 per cent ahead of last year. We are expecting selling prices to rise by around 15 per cent before taking into account any improvement in our product mix." City commentators are expecting Per-

simmon to complete 2,000 homes this year. The group sells from 11 regional centres, giving it near national coverage.

Mr Davidson commented on the high price of housing land. "There are examples in some areas of land having nearly doubled in price in the last 18 months. However, we have a 9,000 unit land bank, bought at realistic prices, and expect to at least maintain margins during 1988."

Gearing has risen from 36 per cent to 53 per cent. Turnover increased from £46.4 million to £73.7 million. A final dividend of 1.5p was declared making a total of 2.25p for the year (1.58p). The chairman expects to pay a higher dividend this year as long as the current economic climate continues.

Gower hits out on two fronts

Professor Jim Gower, the distinguished law lecturer and frequent adviser to the Government, has hit out in defence of Sir Kenneth Berrill, the ousted chairman of the Securities and Investments Board. Criticizing the Government for succumbing "to various City pressure groups," Gower tells me from his Hampstead home: "He was never meant to be liked, he was doing a jolly good job and should have been given another three years. It's a serious blow to the SIB - leading people in the City to think that the Government doesn't want it to be tough."

The 74-year-old academic, not normally a man easily enraged, is also displeased with his own strongly-worded letter published in Saturday's edition of the *Daily Telegraph*, complaining that his name had been erroneously associated in the City pages of that newspaper with criticism of the SIB. The letter was apparently edited without his permission, deleting a sentence which had included, quite deliberately, a four-letter word. According to Gower, the missing line, intended to counter complaints of "pompous words," read: "Allow me to describe it as the biggest load of crap that I have ever read."

"I didn't realize that crap was a forbidden word," Gower said yesterday, stifling a chuckle, "but in any case it is outrageous that they should take it out without telling me, especially since they rang me up to query something else."

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Wall St stars ex-stripes

After decades at the top of the City fashion league, pastel pink, blue or striped shirts are, it seems, on their way out. If London follows Wall Street, as it usually does, stars of the financial world will soon be seen at their computer terminals in anything other than a brilliant white "dickie dirt" - or a shirt for those not born within the sound of Bow bells. With the recession in the financial services sector biting equally hard on both sides of the Atlantic, I am told it is considered almost rude to wear a

rosy pink shirt in US financial circles. As one Chicago accountant said: "We financial types have to present a good clean look and the white shirt complements that look." At fashionable New York department store Bloomingdale's - whose parent Federated Stores is the subject of a bid from rival Macy's - sales of white shirts, costing as much as \$240 each, now represent 65 per cent of the designer shirt market, up from just 50 per cent two years ago.

Crossed lines

True to his principles of encouraging competition, Lord Young, the Trade Secretary, has, I hear, had a Mercury



"But you used to like TV-am."

telephone system installed at the DTI's Victoria Street headquarters. But as rival British Telecom will be relieved to hear, all has not gone smoothly. Users have been virtually cut off from the outside world and unable to transfer calls internally. But said one optimistically: "The system seems to have settled down a bit, by comparison with last week." Hardly a good advertisement for a department aiming to improve business communications.

What price a piece of thread? At yesterday's THF annual meeting a shareholder complained that while staying at its 4-star Cumberland Hotel she discovered a button had come adrift and rang the housekeeper. A sewing kit was duly delivered with a note that there would be a charge of £1.

Down but not out

For most entrepreneurs, taking a company to public status would be the pinnacle of their careers. For Henry Meakin, this would certainly have been the busiest week of his corporate life. As chairman of Aspen Communications, his printing, advertising, video and mobile telephone business quoted on the Unlisted Securities Market, yesterday made a £1.3 million acquisition. At the same time, the company unveiled a profit forecast of not less than £3.4 million for the calendar year of 1987 - an increase of 61 per cent on the previous year.

Coincidentally, another company where Meakin is also chairman and in which Aspen has a 24 per cent stake - GWR Radio - a radio station based in both Bristol and Swindon, is scheduled to be introduced to the USM tomorrow. Meakin, all the while, will be confined to bed in a private room at the Bath Clinic, close to his Wiltshire home. The 44-year-old father of three apparently took a tumble from his polo pony last week - a newly discovered hobby - and badly broke his leg in two places. "The horse slipped and fell on top of me," he tells me from his hospital bed where his leg is bolted together in a scaffolding-style contraption instead of the usual plaster. "I'm going to be in scaffolding for three months but although it has put my polo back for six months I won't be giving up," he says. Ever the fighting spirit.

Carol Leonard

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Hesitant start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began yesterday. Dealings end March 18. \$Contango day March 21. Settlement day March 28.
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUME: PAGE 24).

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No.	Company	Group	Close	Change	High	Low	Open	Vol	P/E
1	Lea	Motor/Aircraft	117.00	0.00	117.00	117.00	117.00	100	11.7
2	Old Guinness	Industrials S-Z	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
3	Lovell (TV)	Building/Roads	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
4	Dunhill	Draper/Stores	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
5	Assoc Paper	Paper/Print/Adv	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
6	By Vico	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
7	Sale Tilney	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
8	Vibroplant	Building/Roads	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
9	Coastal	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
10	Meca Leisure	Leisure	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
11	Volcs	Electronics	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
12	Drummond	Textiles	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
13	Be Syphon	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
14	Conder Gru	Building/Roads	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
15	Kode	Electronics	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
16	Bredon PLC	Building/Roads	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
17	Bailey (Ben) Constr	Building/Roads	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
18	Perman	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
19	Wicks	Building/Roads	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
20	Boosey & Hawkes	Leisure	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
21	Lillifield	Industrials L-R	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
22	Conrad Hides	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
23	Ash & Lacey	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
24	Card Gp	Property	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
25	Lep	Industrials L-R	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
26	Munton	Textiles	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
27	Hampton Tt	Property	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
28	Tacc	Industrials S-Z	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
29	CALA	Property	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
30	Holmes Pro	Industrials E-K	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
31	Leeds	Textiles	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
32	Acromex Eng	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
33	Sellars	Industrials S-Z	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
34	Cussons	Property	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
35	Tonkinsons	Property	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
36	Clifford Daines	Food	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
37	Freestech Hldg	Industrials L-R	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
38	Raine Ind	Building/Roads	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
39	Coleridge Gp	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
40	Camford Eng	Industrials A-D	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
41	Trimco	Motor/Aircraft	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0
42	Int Thomson	News/Print/Adv	100.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100	10.0

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £8,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS						
1987/88	High	Low	Stock	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

BRITISH FUNDS							
1987/88	High	Low	Stock	Price	Ch'ge	Int. only yield%	Gross Red. yield%

MORTS (Under Five Years)						
100%	Each	100%	1968	100%	..	10.4
96	Trans	94%	1968	98%	..	9.7
92	Trans	9%	1976-81	100%	..	9.0
94	Trans	9%	1968	100%	..	9.4
93%	Trans	11%	1968	102%	+	11.2
97%	Trans	10%	1968	101%	+	10.3
				104%		

100%	Each	100%	1980	100%	+	9.8	8.078
95%	Each	100%	1980	100%	+	9.8	7.448
90%	Each	100%	1980	100%	0+1	10.7	9.052
85%	Trans	9%	1980-89	94%		6.19	7.463
80%	Trans	C 8%	1980	100%	+	9.4	8.857
85%	Trans	8%	1980	88%	..	3.1	6.330
90%	Trans	8%	1980	101			
100%	Trans	13%	1980	102%	+	12.1	8.974
100%	Each	11%	1980	102%	+	10.5	9.018

88%	Exch	12%	1980	108%	+	11.7	9.094
94%	Trans	3%	1980	92%	+	3.2	6.911
93%	Trans	8%	1987-89	92%	+	8.3	8.872
94%	Trans	10%	1980	102	+	9.7	9.051
80%	Exch	2%	1980	89%	+	2.8	6.857
95%	Trans	11%	1981	104%	+	9.5	8.479
101%	Trans	14%	1981	108%	+	11.0	9.082
85%	Paid	5%	1987-81	93%	+	6.7	8.055
83	Paid	11%	1981	103%	+	10.4	9.088

97	Trans	11%	1991	105%	+	1.4	4.068
78%	Trans	3%	1991	86%	+	2.5	6.856
91	Trans	8%	1991	96%	+	8.2	9.336
105	Trans	12%	1992	111%	+	11.4	9.089
82%	Trans	10%	1992	103	+	9.7	9.077
95%	Trans	170%	1992	104%	+	10.0	9.106
79%	Trans	3%	1992	85%	+	2.5	7.101
88%	Trans	6%	1992	96%	+	9.2	9.013
100%	Each	12%	1992	111%	+	11.0	9.149

104%	Each	134%	1992	115%	00+	11.5	8.175
VE TO FIFTEEN YEARS							
93%	Trans	10%	1993	103%	+	8.8	8.134
107%	Trans	124%	1993	114	+	10.8	8.159
814	Ford	8%	1992	80%	00+	8.5	7.748
107%	Trans	134%	1993	118%	+	11.4	8.210
112%	Trans	144%	1994	124	+	11.7	8.216
				104%	+	10.9	8.294

BREWERIES						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

BUILDING, ROADS						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

FINANCE, LAND						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

CINEMAS, TV						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

DRAPERY, STORES						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

HOTELS, CATERERS						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

ELECTRICALS						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

E-K						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

L-R						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

S-Z						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

INSURANCE						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

LEISURE						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

MINING						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

MOTOR, AIRCRAFT						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

SHIPPING						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

SHOES, LEATHER						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

TEXTILES						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

TOBACCO						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

OVERSEAS TRADERS						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PAPER, PRINT, ADVERTISING						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

PROPERTY						
1987/88	High	Low	Company	Price	Change	Vol
100%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	100.00

Shoppers	249	99	+7	180	213
Bracken	86	99	+7	180	206
Buffalo	9	10	202	180	223
Bullie	128	138	+8	..	137
DPA	243	249	+6	..	253
Gay Boy	35	35	370
Cons. Leagues (all)	825	850	..	38.4	161
De Beers	53	53	-2	18.0	160
DeKraai	150	179	+14	4.0	450

TECHNOLOGY

It's the way you tell them

From Jim Wolf in Washington

In the drive to get computers to understand spoken language, simple phrases such as the numerical pairs "three-eight," "eight-two," and "six-seven" stump even the most advanced machines.

What makes them troublesome is the pronunciation. The end of the first sound blends almost indistinguishably into the start of the second.

Researchers are striving to overcome these speech-recognition problems in their efforts to teach machines to understand and react to the human voice.

In simple applications, speech-recognition technology is already well-established. About 25 companies in Europe, Japan and the US sell products capable of recognizing small vocabularies. But the systems require each user to teach the computer to respond to his or her unique way of speaking. The user must also pause between words.

The technology is used mainly in factories by workers who must enter data into computers as they perform their tasks.

Paint inspectors at a Ford assembly plant in Michigan, for example, bark into wireless headset microphones information about the cars they are inspecting as they roll off the assembly line.

But demand for this technology has been small because of its inability to cope with natural, continuous speech.

Fred Jelinek, head of IBM's speech recognition project at the Thomas Watson Research Centre in Yorktown Heights, New York, said that it is spoken word language as it is spoken would require a computer capable of handling 50 times more instructions a second than any now available.

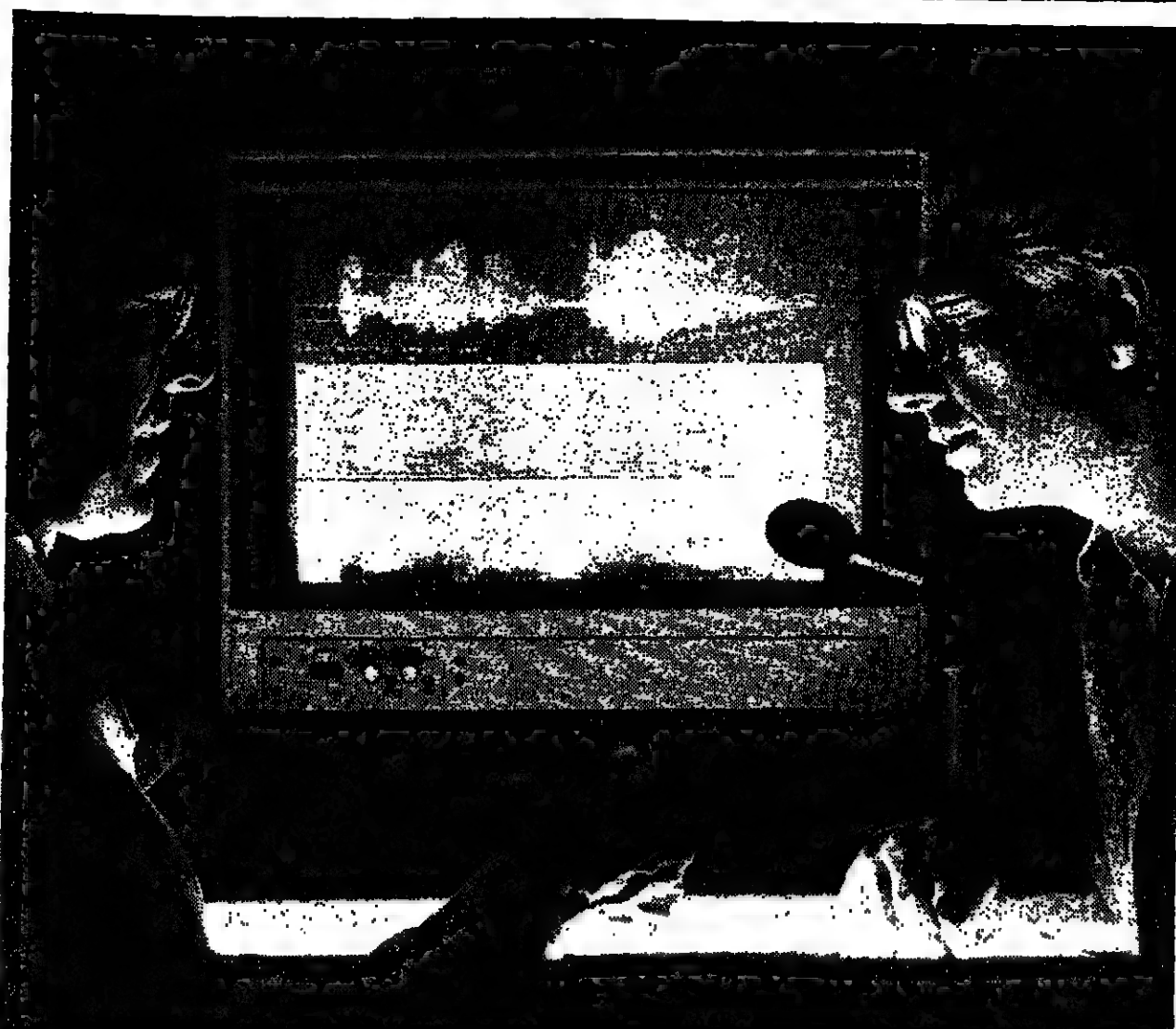
The long-range goal of researchers is to develop a system that recognizes and responds to any number of individuals, adjusting to different accents and speech rates.

Said Mr Jelinek: "We'd be very glad to get speaker-independence for people who live in Boston, or something like that. That would be quite an achievement, but nobody has succeeded."

American Telephone and Telegraph plans to market a system next year that will allow consumers to gain access to database services available now only by touch-tone telephones. The system would allow them to communicate with the computer by speaking numbers into the phone.

Unlike the existing technology, it would work without requiring voice samples prior to operation, a system called speaker independence. IBM researchers have been concentrating on boosting the performance of their most advanced speaker-dependent system, an experimental desktop "voice-writer" that recognizes 20,000 words after a 20-minute training session.

The system is easy to use. Speech appears almost instantly on a computer screen after it is uttered into a microphone. The company says the computer may perform up to 30 million calculations to decipher a single word.



If we could only talk to the videos: teaching a user how to communicate with a speech-recognition computer

Taking a weight off the waiting patient

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Waiting time for appointments for out-patients and admissions of in-patients is being cut at the four hospitals that form the Hammersmith and Queen Charlotte's Special Health Authority, in west London.

Better management of unwieldy waiting lists is only one of the improvements for patient care that is emerging from an information-technology system being shared by 1100 doctors, nurses, para-medical staff and administrators at all the hospitals.

Professor J. Stewart Orr, the medical physicist at Hammersmith Hospital who led the team that devised the scheme, described it as a pathfinder for the development of new technology in hospitals and medicine.

The idea behind the system is that the master data on a patient is captured once and once only. Henceforth, that electronic record is accessible via any of the 300 terminals in the four hospitals linking 56 wards, accident and emergency departments, 281 clinics, laboratories, radiography and physiotherapy departments, dispensaries and admission departments of the four hospitals.

Further, the clinical information of this database is organized by so-called diagnostic related groups, or DRGs, that allow a comparison of the success rate and costs of specific treatments, say, by age group, and between various medical specialties.

Before the new system was adopted, there was no analysis

of the success rate after patients were discharged. The next part of the plan is to extend the system to GPs to ensure that hospital care extends to a systematic follow-up once the patient is discharged back into the community.

Each month, more than 2,500 patients are admitted to the hospital group and there are more than 150,000 laboratory tests. More than 780,000 patients are registered. Most records were transferred from an earlier system, during which the information was converted to a format that the DHSS is imposing as a nationwide standard. This makes Hammersmith and Queen Charlotte's information system the first to conform to a standard recommended to the DHSS by a working group led by Dame Edith Körner.

Previous attempts to use large computer systems in the NHS to achieve greater efficiency of patient-care services make unhappy reading. Much of the trouble stemmed from the wide variety of incompatible systems adopted by the health authorities.

The object is to have a procedure for comparing like-with-like when measuring the efficiency throughout the

health service. So the new installation, known as the integrated computerized hospital information system (ICHIS), is the first to meet those standards. Nevertheless, the west London authority was a late starter in attempts at comprehensive integration of patient care.

Consequently, ICHIS, which uses Concurrent Computer's hardware, benefits from the huge advances in technology that have increased computer power and the capacity for cheap data storage.

Similarly, the cost of the crucial software developed in conjunction with a small specialist group, Real Time Solutions, at Milton Keynes, again benefits from fantastic advance in being able to use the 4GL language in building such an elaborate database.

By any yardstick, the cost of £2 million for the first phase of the project is a modest price for the scope of the system, and very cheap compared with money that has been spent on previous hospital computer systems.

Professor Sir Colin Dollery, director of medicine at Hammersmith, says the staff can see the day-to-day improvement in the speed and effi-

ciency of patient care. But he adds that it can not make up for shortages of resources, such as specialist nurses needed in the hospital's large renal department.

Professor Stewart Orr compares the approach behind ICHIS to that of a hotel, with each guest requiring special individual room service needs.

From the moment a patient enters one of the hospitals, each service is entered into the computer system. The computer creates a total picture of the services provided to each individual, making it possible to piece information together in whatever way is needed for operational or management purposes.



In action: Britain's first hospital computer system to integrate patient care through a single database of patient records in operation at Hammersmith Hospital

PERSPECTIVE

Ideas are fine, it's the execution that fails

One of it is crystal-clear that most companies have more ideas and potential for innovation than they have management capacity, or let's call it organizational capability, to execute.

Let's pick two specific areas: research and development and collaboration. Governments, and R & D directors alike, are pursuing a paradigm of "more R & D", often using subsidies to activate research that has commercially been ranked below the line by industry, in fact - this has been, until recently, a condition of support in the UK.

I would argue that investing in better R & D, in other words R & D management, would have the double effect of increasing the yield on Europe's existing investments, which are twice Japan's, as well as bringing significant marginal research into the commercially viable category.

Collaboration is an obvious vehicle for raising R & D effectiveness, but unless managers are well-prepared for the tremendous challenge of running multi-company, multi-culture teams, the risk is that collaboration will be slower, more expensive and less innovative than highly motivated small team research.

Again, this is a management investment issue which is equally relevant in small-large as well as large-large collaborations. Two very simple metrics of R & D effectiveness are the input parameters of researcher training and capital intensity, both significantly lower in Europe than best-in-class, and both symptoms of less than competitive R & D management. Taxation incentives, or training exhortations and other symptomatic solutions can only have marginal effect whilst the core issue of investment in management remains unaddressed and here the gap is of the order of 10 to one, based on Charles Handy's research at the London Business School.

The best R & D teams are getting products to market in half the time and a third of the cost of the industry average, and of course, in high tech a major portion of life-cycle profits is made in the first six months.

The reason this is critical is that as we get nearer to the year 2000, we will emerge from the current challenge of product rugby - a term coined by Fortune magazine last Febru-

ary to describe the process of performing R & D, production, marketing and sales for a new product in a nested way, rather than in series. This, naturally, is an enormous management challenge - but as we get better at it, we will suddenly find that R & D emerges as the critical path.

Already some companies are experimenting with 24-hour R & D, shifting CAD files across time zones just as the world's finance markets now operate.

Toshiba is a fascinating case study. Ten years ago they weren't in the semiconductor

activity, is a team effort. Britain's half million managers, including the public sector, are short typically of two weeks a year of off-the-job-learning, aimed at accelerated and varied experience acquisition, including the essential external stimuli needed to give momentum to innovation.

I would argue that companies that have accepted this model of competitiveness, like ICL, Jaguar and British Airways have found a new will and skill to compete, and win, in today's global markets.

To become one of these, you need to create a new budget line called management investment, insert five per cent of your management salary bill and create a strategic programme which is owned by the board and designed to deliver competitive and market focus to the entire organisation - building organizational capability.

A research study conducted last year to calibrate competitive focus between seven IT companies, including a high-performance American company, demonstrated amazing variations.

Competitive focus is one of the strongest stimuli there is to innovation, along with customer focus, but in general we found middle management decisions being taken without strong insights or information on competitors' or customers' likely behaviour in the future. Nor did we get the vital sense that the organization is the competitive instrument, rather than its products.

Though the research is not complete yet, there appears a reasonable correlation between innovation and market share trajectory, competitive focus, and investment in management.

There is clearly a lot to play for, and I would argue that no matter whether you are an inventor, an innovator or an entrepreneur - success, measured in global terms, will at the end of the day, be co-determined with having world class competitive management and managers do not, unfortunately, grow on trees, they grow through high-quality investment.

Robb Wilmot is chairman of Organisation and Systems Innovation. The above is extracted from a speech delivered at a conference organized by the Conservative Row Group on Exploration of Science and Technology.



By Robb Wilmot

Britain's managers, including the public sector, are short typically of two weeks a year of off-the-job-learning

business. Now they are within two or three per cent of being number one. Their entire strategy involved being eight to ten weeks ahead of their major competitors on industry milestones products.

The IT industry, despite its tremendous pace of change, has been highly predictable, so a strategy based on R & D effectiveness is highly appropriate.

But the issue is investment in all management, because playing games like product rugby, as with most compet-



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TECHNOLOGY

Technicians are urged to look to the West

If you're a skilled technician, and you'd like to progress in your job, but also to stay in your technical field, you could have a problem. In the UK, progression usually means moving into management and out of that technical field. This is one of the reasons why technicians wishing to stay technicians decide to move to America.

JOBS SCENE
Caroline Berman looks at the opportunities for young technical specialists who seek their fortunes in the US

"In the US there is more choice, more companies and bigger companies. Technical skills are highly valued, and if you want you can move into technical management," said Kathleen Winton, vice president, personnel selection of Personnel Science, a US consultancy which searches for talent in the UK and recruits about 70 British staff a year.

Andrew Wilkinson, manager of international resourcing at Moxon Dolphin Kerby, the recruitment consultant, also emphasized that in the US there is a greater opportunity to progress as an engineering or technical specialist, rather than as a manager. Wilkinson places 100 to 150 people a year into technology jobs in the US and Canada.

Salaries are no longer considerably higher in the US than in Britain. "If people were going for salaries alone they would go to Saudi or Bahrain. The salary isn't the prime motivation for working in the US," said Winton.

Pay rates in the US vary around the country. For example, Boston and California pay higher than Chicago, Phoenix and Dallas. The exchange rate is irrelevant because the standard of living the money buys is commensurate with what the US citizens are earning in the same job. But there is no company car, and the experts have to pay for their own accommodation.

The main motivation for going to the US is usually career development. There are more opportunities if you stay, and it would look good on your CV if you decided to return. It's also interesting to work there. People are attracted by the climate (if they're going to California), and by the lifestyle.

"There is a steady stream of

US companies wanting to recruit in the UK. They are in the aerospace, telecommunications, semiconductor, computers and data processing areas," said Mr Wilkinson. "They are looking for degree-level engineers or technicians with three to five years experience in software or hardware, and across the range of engineering skills."

Applicants must have degrees in computing or some scientific subject. The US will grant visas to people of "distinguished abilities" and this means a degree in computer sciences, maths, statistics or science.

Distinguished ability a criterion for a visa

Most computing jobs are in New York and New Jersey throughout the US. There have, in the past, been jobs mainly for computing and technical people in the financial sector, although there are fewer since the November Crash. But there are also jobs in telecommunications, publishing, manufacturing and health services.

One telecommunications test design company in the Washington DC area is looking for two software and two hardware engineers. It will pay up to \$48,000, with medical cover, and visa. An aerospace company in Southern California, is looking for 30 staff in the UK, and will pay up to \$55 for stress engineers, design engineers, thermodynamicists, tool design engineers and structural engineers.

They couldn't recruit these people in the US. The US government has a rule that the American company needs to show they have advertised and can't get US people for the job. But there is a constant demand for staff, since in the US there are not enough skilled people to go round and the British expertise is considered to be of high calibre.

In computing, IBM is the major skill requirement along with knowledge of IMS, IDMS, Natural Adabas DBase III and also Unix and C. There is some demand for skills in DEC, Hewlett Packard, Stratus and Tandem computing.

The programmers and programmer analysts are easiest to place, but there is a problem at higher levels since there are more managers looking for jobs than there are positions available. Many management jobs are given as internal promotions.

Mr Winton explained why the English are attractive as employees: "We think the British are well educated and they apply themselves well, although we only choose the creme de la creme. We generally like the British and feel comfortable with them. I think the attraction is mutual."

Many Americans don't want to work in isolated places like the Mid West, where English people, who want to experience a different society, will be happy to go.

Another attraction is that because of visa regulations, foreigners are tied to working with the same company for two years. After this time they can be sponsored for a green card, which will allow them to work anywhere in the US.

Getting a visa is not a simple procedure. It needs a professional to organize this, and the recruitment agencies or US employers usually sort this out for the applicant and pay for it as part of the relocation package. Mr Winton employs special immigration attorneys to sort out the visas, explaining: "We wouldn't advise people to do this themselves since a detailed knowledge of the procedures is necessary."

Growing too big for their own good



By Robert Matthews
Technology Correspondent

Last week, London-based Tome Associates unveiled the result of four years' research into a problem that is becoming more pressing with each day that passes: information databases are just too big for their own good.

Since the late 1960s, a number of prescient professional organizations have been putting virtually everything appearing virtually everywhere on to computer-compatible storage media, to give their members a comprehensive archive of information.

But it rapidly became apparent that the exponential growth of data being stored would quickly overwhelm conventional searching procedures. One database alone is currently

adding references at the rate of over 30 an hour.

Anyone hoping to dig out the information they need from the millions of references needs help, from either human experts or computers.

The first is in too short supply, and the computers have been, until now, "about as user-friendly as a cornered rat", to quote one expert.

The result, says Jeremy Horwood, commercial director of Tome Associates, is appalling under-use of a vast and valuable resource.

He cites the example of the Inspec technical information database, set up by the Institution of Electrical Engineers in 1969. Its potential customer base is estimated to be well over the one million mark worldwide, but so far it has attracted fewer than one-fiftieth that number.

Tome Searcher, the £500 computer software developed by Horwood's company in collaboration with scientists from London University, is aimed at boosting the use of databases in several ways.

First, it can accept instructions to carry out a search in ordinary English. This use of "natural language" programming obviates the need to memorise the many distinctly unmemorable commands needed to interrogate the databases.

Using an expert system approach, it also allows the best search strategies to be sorted out "off-line", before being hooked up to the database host computer.

As a result, Horwood argues, novice users can get the information they want as easily as if they were being helped by a human expert, and without being penalised for spending

too long on-line narrowing down their searches.

Charges of £1 a minute, plus 50 pence per reference retrieved, are typical, so it pays to know what one is looking for, especially if using a foreign-based database.

But database providers should benefit from systems like Tome Searcher as well, because the simpler search techniques they offer should substantially boost the use to which the archives are put.

"The task now confronting the industry is one of education," says Horwood. "People must be made aware not only that these vast information sources are at hand, but also how they might benefit from using them...we must now convince potential users that they have questions."

Now for a new twist to the hiring fairs

RECRUITMENT

By Sean Hallahan

The National Computing Centre estimates that there are approximately 24,000 vacancies in the information technology industry.

The traditional method of finding staff to fill these jobs is to advertise in the national, trade press or use a head hunting agency. A newer adjunct is to attend one of the recruitment fairs which are now held periodically in the major cities.

But one company has come up with a scheme that takes the recruitment fair a stage further, is more geographically dispersed and aims to find recruits for smaller companies.

According to the organizers the smaller companies tend to lose out on prospective employees because they are overshadowed by the larger installations banks, insurance companies and the like.

Moreover the major recruitment

fairs are held in the larger cities whereas Recruitment Roadshow aims to bring together companies in the smaller cities, towns and suburbs. This month there are events in Reading, Croydon, Southampton and Guildford. Later in the year the shows move to Birmingham and Leeds and the whole route is to be retraced in the autumn.

A wider search goes on for property

The prospective employer books a stand at the exhibition which costs £4,400. The shows run for two days in each location and at the Reading venue over 1,000 came along.

"Our concept is based on the optimum number of clients which we estimate is fifteen," says Christina Symons, managing director of the company. "The other, static shows in London operate with twice that number of clients. Some companies have failed to recruit people because

they have a low profile image," she said.

The problem of skill shortages is particularly acute in the South-east of England and London. Many major companies are moving their IT operations out of the City with a large number of them going to places like Bristol, the Thames Valley and the area round Poole and the South Coast.

High rents and rates together with large salaries have caused these firms to look further afield than London and to the South and West in particular.

Software house Ashton-Tate, for example, moved from an office in Milton Keynes to one in Maidenhead about two years ago. One of the reasons that the company gave at the time is that Maidenhead was more conveniently sited for Heathrow and Gatwick Airports.

Salaries in the South and West are not comparable with London but in many cases house prices are far cheaper and allow a programmer or

analyst with a couple of years experience and a salary in the bracket of £14,000 to £15,000 to take the first step on the home owning ladder.

The opening of the M25 motorway has meant that contract programming staff who live North of London are more willing to consider working in towns South of the Thames like Croydon. Improved rail services also make commuting a more viable proposition.

While many companies now offer relocation expenses in a bid to attract IT skills many would prefer to recruit locally. In towns such as Reading there is intense competition for staff. Digital Equipment and ICL both have giant offices in the town and many other computer companies are situated in or around the town.

It means that many commercial installations have to compete not only with other business sites but with the computer manufacturers for staff. The aim of Recruitment Roadshow is to attract local staff to the exhibition.

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TECHNOLOGY

A hot line from the rocks

As demand for electricity is starting to rise again, research into energy from hot dry rocks is looking increasingly feasible writes Pearce Wright

The decision by the Department of Energy to back the next phase of research into the extraction of energy from hot dry rocks beneath the ground, in Cornwall, is further encouragement for technologists who believe there are alternative ways to produce power for generating electricity.

Their hopes were first raised last week when Cecil Parkinson disclosed the Government's plans for privatizing electricity, breaking the CEB's stranglehold on generation and distribution of power.

Additional grounds for optimism are based on revised forecasts which show that the demand for electricity is beginning to rise again, with predictions that an extra 12 gigawatts of electrical energy will be needed by the year 2000.

Before Mr Parkinson declared his hand, the CEB was planning to meet the additional supply with a mixture of new coal-fired and nuclear stations that would cost about £20 billion by the turn of the century.

With privatization, the way is open for independent producers of electricity to supply to a competitive market. If practical, they can generate electricity from less conventional sources of power.

Those unconventional sources cover the family of so-called renewable sources to which geothermal energy, or hot dry rock, HDR, technology belongs.

If feasibility studies over the next three years, costing £8.15 million, succeed then Britain could have its first geothermal power station before 2000. According to estimates for the Department of Energy, HDR technology could supply up to 10 per cent of Britain's electricity if all the suitable sites with hot granite rocks across the country were exploited.

But by far the largest renewable energy scheme under consideration in Britain is the proposed Severn Barrage tidal power project.

In its most ambitious form this single venture could supply around 5 per cent of the country's current electricity demand early next century, provide 45,000 jobs during construction and generate up to 30,000 more jobs in manufacturing and recreational industries.

Proposals for a tidal power scheme on the Severn were first made over 50 years ago.

Now there is a 24-hour drilling operation in the Estuary to explore the geology and ground conditions. Ten-metre long boreholes are being drilled into the bedrock and the cores taken for laboratory testing. Over the past decade the Government has spent around £110 million on exploratory studies.

The driving force for the project is a consortium, the Severn Tidal Power Group (STPG) comprising of Sir Robert McAlpine, Balfour Beatty, GEC, Northern Engineering, Taylor Woodrow and Wimpey.

The Severn plan is for the world's largest tidal power barrage, with a capacity of 7,200 megawatts of electricity. The final scheme could cost £5 billion.

Water would flow through sluice gates as the tide rises, and, when the tidal water ebbs, the water would flow through turbines and provide the energy to generate electricity, supposedly cheaper than from a coal-fired station.

After high-tide, the sluices are closed and kept closed until the tide on the sea-side of the barrage has ebbed sufficiently for the difference in water levels on each side of the barrage to drive the turbines and their generators.

The plan favoured by the STPG is for a barrage between Weston-super-Mare and Cardiff. A smaller scheme known as the English Stones, with a seventh of the capacity, is also being explored.

A comparative study of the two schemes calculates the cost of electricity from the larger barrage as 3 pence per kilowatt-hour, which is competitive with the CEB's figures for nuclear and coal-fired stations.

There is a paradox. Until now, the CEB could have promoted the barrage simply by agreeing a long term contract to buy electricity from the consortium that would build the barrage 16.3 kilometres long, between Cardiff and Weston-super-Mare. The English Stones scheme would stretch 7.1 kilometres, but a barrage at the English Stones site might also be turned into the foundation of another road bridge between England and Wales.

The investigators are looking at possible construction materials and the possibility of using steel rather than concrete caissons. But if concrete is the chosen material, it will not be possible to have the work done in conventional shipyards.

Finding a high speed credibility niche

By Caroline Berman

David Hamilton, managing director of Cabitel, does not believe in the kind of communications standards that emanate from committees. "I make things work," he says. "I just provide what people want. The standard is the vehicle that most people want."

Having installed DEC's data communications network that operates across the world and is one of the largest, he realized there was a niche in the market for a company that could install and manage networks.

"I was having to use British Telecom for the leased line, a modem manufacturer for the modem and a cable supplier for the cable. I just wanted to deal with one person in one organization."

Two years ago Mr Hamilton left DEC and set up Cabitel, and now installs networks for several large organizations. He specializes in interconnecting equipment from different manufacturers.

Mr Hamilton was originally an industrial chemist, he then went to Manchester Polytechnic at 24 to study computer science. He worked for a couple of companies in computing before starting with DEC in Holland in 1981 as a systems programmer. Within two years he became the manager responsible for the internal communications network.



David Hamilton: "There was a clamour for network skills"

"I was losing credibility with my managers because every Monday morning the Geneva based network went down."

Mr Hamilton then set about a campaign to redesign the worldwide network and came back to the UK.

That task was 20 per cent technical and 80 per cent political he says. "All

companies are organized around political powerful parts of the group. If the guy with the biggest mouth is in Manchester so the network is centred on Manchester. The major hub of DEC's network was at Geneva which made no sense technically but did politically. My purpose was to change this to give a high speed communication link with guaranteed service."

There were world wide arguments about this project over DEC's electronic message network. "I complained it was taking 30 seconds to send these messages and they should have been instant."

"I was looking around the world corporate culture to find someone who would back me in speeding it up and in doing so I became very unpopular," admitted Mr Hamilton.

But he realized there was a market niche for someone to provide a complete service for installing and managing networks. In November 1985 he started a company, Cabitel, to install cable TV although this did not do anything. Then in September 1986 he left DEC, seeing the opportunity that Big Bang would provide to install networks independently. "There was a clamour for network skills," he said.

Mr Hamilton received no financial backing from the banks. "They were over cautious and wanted me to put my life and future up as guarantees. I already had a viable business and a good order book so eventually the company was just self financed."

The first year it turned over £76,000, the next year £1 million and this year £3.5 million. He was doing for others what he had done for DEC. Now there are 25 people in his company and offices are opening in Brussels, Antwerp, Holland and France.

"The secret of success is to keep going until someone says no, but never stop to ask anyone," he says.

Simple solution to dental decay

By Nick Nuttall

A simple varnishing technique that eradicates the tooth decaying bacterium *streptococcus mutans* from the mouth has been developed by dental scientists.

And, if recent short term trials live up to long term scrutiny future generations could be free from painful cavities and the need for expensive fillings.

Pioneered by Dr James Sandham and Dr Thomas Balanyk at the University of Toronto, the technique involves transparently coating teeth with an anti-bacterial agent sealed off from salivary action by a thin polyurethane outer layer.

The researchers have produced a special version of the common mouth washing chemical, chlorohexadine, as the active agent which they are calling Chlorazin.

Painted onto the teeth's hard surface the agent becomes adhesive allowing its anti-bacterial action to be released over time.

Recent trials on 33 adults have been encouraging with nearly two-thirds who received a once-a-week varnishing for one month becoming free from *streptococcus mutans*.

Six months later 12 still remained uninfected even though no subsequent treatment had been administered.

Although there are still some teething troubles with

the process, the Canadians believe their technique is a major breakthrough in preventive dentistry.

"The body does not naturally produce *streptococcus mutans* which are instead picked up from other people. For example at age three or four, parents are a child's main source from sharing such things as spoons," explained Dr Sandham.

"If we could treat one generation we might be able to end the problem permanently since then there would be no one to pass the bacterium along to the next generation," he added.

Dr Roy Russell, director of the Royal College of Surgeons' Dental Research Unit in Downe, Kent, says the Canadians' technique has significant advantages over British and Swedish work also aimed at eradicating the mouth's *streptococcus mutans*.

"Some scientists have been looking at vaccines as one way of tackling the problem but they can kill off other bacteria that, say, live in the gut. The Canadians' technique gets more to the root of the problem by acting directly in the area where the bacteria operate," said Dr Russell.

The Canadian researchers are now trying to improve the durability of their double layer coating beyond the current five days.

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- Computer Recruitment Fair, April 15-16, New Century Hall, Manchester; 0491-681010
- Atari User Show, April 22-24, West Hall, Alexandra Park, London; 0625-878888
- Computer Recruitment Fair, April 22-23, Watershed, Bristol; 0491-681010
- British Electronics Week, April 26-28, Olympia, London
- Computers In Manufacturing, May 10-12, Olympia, London 0372-372842
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TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFING

UK scientists seek big share of Euro-spend

Strenuous efforts are to be made by British scientists to win a larger share of the 24,500 million the European Community plans to spend over the next five years on projects covered by the Framework research programme. The five UK research councils that allocate Government grants to universities covering science and engineering, environmental sciences, agriculture and food, medicine, and economic and social issues have joined forces in establishing a base in Brussels.

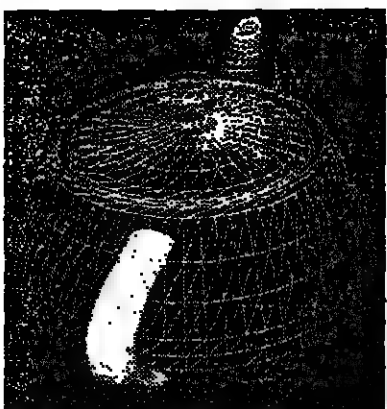
One of the three staff seconded to Brussels, Dr Wendy Light, said some of the latest European research ventures have been neglected by British scientists. She said British academic and industrial researchers were heavily involved in two of the largest European research efforts: the information technology programme known as Esprit and the telecommunications programme called Race. But she said there were plans

to new European research schemes in marine sciences, agriculture and food processing, advanced materials including superconductors, small fisheries and medicine and agriculture for the third world that so far lacked British collaboration.

She describes the new centre as a "listening post" for advance information for potential partners in the UK and for establishing links between European research teams. A joint statement from the five councils says the new centre indicates the increasing importance of the European dimension in scientific research.

It says "there are considerable sums of money available from the European Commission for research and development, but the problem for the councils as potential contractors and European partners is finding out the relevant information at the right time".

□ In a campaign to get more money to provide British



The professor shows a robot doctor

It will probably be no surprise to learn that this vision of a future robot doctor, complete with stethoscope and hypodermic, is the brainchild of the presenter of BBC television's *The Great Egg Race*, Professor Heinz Wolff. He presented his creation for a bit of light relief last week to a meeting of medical and computer specialists, among whom there was talk of "convergence" and "user-friendliness".

Professor Wolff pondered on how far this convergence of humans and computers may go in the field of medicine, while arguing the need to do away with "the irrational element in the system called doctor". But the Professor may have to think again before sticking out his tongue to say "tash" to any

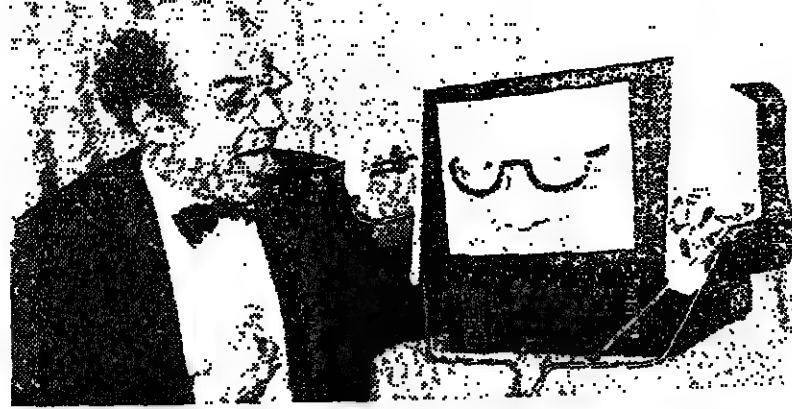
with modern high-technology instruments has outstripped the rate of inflation. However, in asking the Government for more spending on research to cover instruments, the advisory board has relied on anecdotal evidence of the handicap of the ageing stock of equipment.

The huge study, the biggest survey ever made in British universities, is being done by the policy research unit for science and technology, Prof. of Manchester University.

Over the last 15 years, the cost of equipping laboratories

with modern high-technology instruments has outstripped the rate of inflation. However, in asking the Government for more spending on research to cover instruments, the advisory board has relied on anecdotal evidence of the handicap of the ageing stock of equipment.

The huge study, the biggest survey ever made in British universities, is being done by the policy research unit for science and technology, Prof. of Manchester University.



contained relational ubiquitous biomedical system. In the current issue of *The Lancet*, Dr John Baxter, of the University College Regional Hospital, Galsbury, suggests that the traditional way of inspecting the throat and tonsils is suspect because of the inability of some people to sustain an "aah" for long enough. And straining can make the tonsils appear falsely large. Instead,

the patient should be instructed to hold his or her neck in slight extension, to open the mouth fully, then inspire deeply through the mouth, holding the breath in full inspiration. Apparently, this action lowers the tongue.

It also dispenses with the need for the wooden spatula to depress the tongue, which makes some people gag. Would the rational Dr Scrubs mark it worked it out?

Mr Baxter added: "Unlike in many western countries, there are no business computer outlets in the USSR, which means we have to both distributor and dealer. So we have to supply the complete system, including printers, streamers, add-on boards and even consumables." The result is that Satra now claims to hold exclusive rights in the Soviet Union for Commodore and also distributes printers from Juki, add-on boards from Interquad and hard cards from Tandon, among

marketing director, John Baxter, formerly with Commodore, said: "It has taken us some time to build up awareness for Commodore business systems in the Soviet Union and to carry out all the necessary work on Cyrillic conversions for the hardware and software. We hope more contracts will follow."

Satra has been trading with the USSR for more than 35 years and estimates it trade in that time as exceeding a value of \$12,000 million. Last year it shipped more than \$600,000 worth of systems

to the country. Mr Baxter added: "Unlike in many western countries, there are no business computer outlets in the USSR, which means we have to both distributor and dealer. So we have to supply the complete system, including printers, streamers, add-on boards and even consumables." The result is that Satra now claims to hold exclusive rights in the Soviet Union for Commodore and also distributes printers from Juki, add-on boards from Interquad and hard cards from Tandon, among

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Apollo aims its work-stations at the new user

By Pat Sweet

Apollo Computer has this week become the latest workstation manufacturer to announce significant changes to its product line. The new machines will make use of a number of advanced technologies including supercomputing techniques more commonly found in mainframes and reduced instruction set computing (RISC).

The company is hoping to sell the work-stations to new users who are looking for enhanced capabilities from a desktop machine which can be connected to a network, rather than from a large computer. Traditionally work-station users have come primarily from the engineering and scientific

community who want to be able to compute vast amounts of data in a very short time.

Apollo's chief executive officer, Tom Vanderslice, explained: "This is a technological leap forward which is a direct response to our customers' demands for more and more power."

Apollo's forthcoming generation of work-stations will be built around an entirely new systems architecture called PRISM (parallel reduced instruction set multiprocessing), rather than simply incorporating improved microprocessor technology. PRISM will form the basis for a family of work-stations to be built over the next seven to 10 years.

The key features of this new

architecture include the ability to carry out parallel processing of both integer and floating point operations, plus the facility to couple together up to four processors. Special compilers which incorporate expert systems techniques have also been developed. The job of the compilers is to schedule the work load effectively, while the multiple processors can each handle a different piece of work. The work-stations will run the industry standard Unix operating system.

The first product to embody the PRISM concept is dubbed the personal supercomputer. Apollo says it is the first-ever 64-bit work-station.

Apollo also claims that the

single processor version of the personal supercomputer, about the size of a filing cabinet and requiring no special air-conditioning or cooling, has between 15 and 30 times the throughput of a digital equipment VAX 11/780. Multi-processor configurations will deliver from 60 to 100 times the VAX performance.

The basic model personal supercomputer will cost about \$60,000 and will be available from around September. European production of the new machines will be carried out at the company's plant in Livingston, Scotland.

All the 2,000 or so existing applications for Apollo work-stations will run on the per-

sonal supercomputer and the company has announced a series of deals with third market software suppliers who are writing programmes for the machine.

In the UK, Racal-Redac, BYG of Nottingham, which specialises in robotics and Paysec, the largest UK producer of drafting and design software have produced software based on PRISM architecture.

Mr Vanderslice announced \$10 million of orders for the personal supercomputer so far. In the UK \$300,000 of orders have come from the TSB, Racal-Redac and Imperial College, which will be using the work-stations in fluid dynamics research.

Mr Vanderslice said:

"Within two years I expect half our revenue to come from the new range."

Apollo's UK managing director, John Anderson, says that a lot will depend on the company's ability to spot new opportunities to make sales. He is currently building up a City sales force and creating a new division aimed at marketing to governments.

Mr Anderson sees the new generation of work-stations as doing much to blur the lines between traditional computing divisions. He adds: "The work-station market is starting to mature and it is having an effect on the mini-computer market which means the way mini-computers impacted on mainframes."

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Court of Appeal

Entering premises without warning

Regina v Longman
Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Boreham and Mr Justice Pill
[Judgment March 1]

A police constable executing entry and search warrants might effect entry to premises before identifying himself or producing the warrant card or search warrant in circumstances where there were reasonable grounds for believing that alerting the occupier by attempting to communicate with him would frustrate the object of the search or endanger the constable or others.

The Court of Appeal so held when dismissing an appeal by John Longman against his conviction on April 6, 1987 in Southwark Crown Court (Miss Recorder Currow, QC and a jury) of attempted wounding with intent to resist lawful apprehension and obstructing a policeman in the exercise of his powers under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 in respect of which he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Section 15 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 provides: "(1) This section and section 16 below have effect in relation to the issue of warrants under any enactment... premises; and an entry on or search of premises is unlawful unless it complies with this section and section 16 below."

Section 16 provides: "(5) Where the occupier of premises is present at the time when a constable seeks to execute a warrant to enter and search them, the constable (a) shall identify himself to the occupier and, if not in uniform, shall produce to him documentary evidence that he is a constable; (b) shall produce the warrant to him; and (c) shall supply him with a copy of it."

grounds for undertaking it, before a search begins." Paragraph 5.6 provides: "Reasonable force may be used if necessary to enter premises if the officer in charge is satisfied that the premises are those specified in any warrant... and where [any of the provisions of sub-paragraph 5.4 apply]."

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that police officers had obtained a warrant to enter and search the appellant's premises for drugs. The prosecution case was that as the five officers involved made their way into the premises the appellant shouted a warning to another person in a back room and then attempted to wound one of the officers, PC Dove, with a knife.

This was not the first time these premises had been visited under the terms of a search warrant, and it was known by the police that almost certainly there would be great difficulties in effecting an entry.

They did that by subterfuge. They were in plain clothes and one, a woman, knocked on the door and said she was from Interflora with flowers for next door which she could not deliver there. The appellant opened the door and the officers immediately made their way in.

PC Dove said that he had in one hand the search warrant folded up with the warrant card, and he shouted "Police. Got a warrant", and made his way in. It was submitted that the provisions of the 1984 Act, particularly those of sections 15 and 16, required the constable executing the warrant to announce his identity, produce his warrant card and search warrant, and serve a copy of the search warrant upon the occupier who was present before the entry took place.

It was even more difficult to imagine how police officers would behave when they were investigating terrorist and explosives cases. It was not necessary to paint any sort of picture to indicate the dangers which would arise if that was the true construction of the Act. It seemed to their Lordships unlikely that that could have been the intention of Parliament.

Their Lordships were fortified in that view by the terms of the relevant Code of Practice formulated under the 1984 Act section 67(1) of which provided that any such code should be admissible in evidence in criminal and civil proceedings, and if any provision of such code appeared to be relevant to any question arising it should be taken into account in determining the question.

It was plain on examination of the words of the code that they were highly relevant to the central question the jury had to determine in this case. It was obvious that paragraph 5.4(iii) applied.

Their Lordships had no doubt at all that entry to the premises might be effected in those circumstances before there was any requirement for the constable to identify himself or produce a warrant card or search warrant.

Once it was recognized in the code, as it was also in the 1971 Act, that the use of force, or its counterpart subterfuge, was permissible to gain entry, it could not in logic be a condition precedent to lawful entry that the formalities of introduction should be observed prior to that entry.

Counsel for the appellant interpreted the words of section 16 as indicating the time at which certain events should happen and the time at which the various formalities should be observed. But that was not the view which their Lordships took.

The warrant was one to enter and search. That was a composite expression and its use quite apart from the provisions of the Code of Practice, justify the conclusion that the formalities of introduction, had to take place before entry.

Paragraph 5.5 of the Code made it clear that the time when those formalities had to be observed, in the circumstances of this case, was after entry.

In their Lordships' judgment, the requirement was that at the very earliest the constable should, after entry and before search, announce his identity and produce his warrant card and the search warrant and, at the first reasonable opportunity, give the occupier a copy of the search warrant.

Meaning of execution of document

Regina v Young
Regina v Kassim
Before Lord Justice Woolf, Mr Justice Waterhouse and Mr Justice French
[Judgment February 12]

The word "execution" in section 20(2) of the Theft Act 1968 meant "to give effect to or carry out the terms of the document" and could not properly be confined to the signing or doing something to the face of the document.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing the appeal of Colin Young against his conviction at Inner London Crown Court (Judge Lowmrie and a jury) on May 22, 1987 and sentence of 15 months' imprisonment on two counts of procuring the execution of a valuable security by deception and conspiracy to procure the execution of a valuable security by deception.

Section 20(2) provides: "A person who dishonestly, with a view to gain for himself or another... by any deception procures the execution of a valuable security shall on conviction on indictment be liable to imprisonment..."

as, a valuable security, as if that were the execution of a valuable security." Mr John Rowe, QC and Mr Laurence Giovane, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellants; Mr Richard Du Cann QC, Mr James Curtis and Mr Kenneth Dow for the Crown.

MR JUSTICE FRENCH, giving the judgment of the court, said that each appeal raised an important and interesting question under section 20(2) of the Theft Act 1968.

The case of Young originally came before the court on December 10, 1987, when it appeared to the court that there was a further ground on which the appeal might be sustainable, namely that the word "execution" in section 20(2) might not be capable of bearing the meaning alleged on behalf of the Crown. The case was stood over for further argument and, in the meantime, the case of Kassim came before the court and the papers disclosed that a similar argument might be available to him.

cheques signed by Young. Kassim had been convicted, among other offences, of eight counts of procuring the execution of a valuable security by deception, by issuing cheques, and the use of a bank card, after opening an account in the name of Michael Scott.

It was argued by counsel for the appellants that "execution" could not mean, as the Crown contended, "payment out of the value" of the valuable security in question or "give effect to or carry out the terms of the document". Its meaning was properly confined to the signing or doing something to the face of the document.

The argument was summarized in *Grew, The Theft Acts 1968 and 1978* (4th edition (1982) paragraph 10-15) where it was said, *inter alia*, that "execution" and "making, acceptance, endorsement, alteration, cancellation or destruction" were all activities which involved signature. If the arguments for the appellants were right, it appeared to be straining the use of language to say that Young and Kassim had "procured the execution" of the cheques. It would be more natural to say that they had "executed" the valuable securities.

not be regarded as circumstances attributed to it in the subsection.

Section 20(2) had been the subject of two relevant decisions of the Court of Appeal, *R v Beck* (Brian) (1985) 1 WLR 221 and *R v Nanayakkara* (1987) 1 WLR 265 and while their Lordships acknowledged the attraction and force of the arguments advanced by counsel for the appellants, they were bound to give due weight to the authority and guidance to be derived from those cases.

Their conclusion was that there was an "execution" in the relevant counts in the indictment against Kassim and his appeal was dismissed. If and in so far as it was relevant, the court did not allow Young's appeal on the additional ground that there had been no "execution". Reasons had been advanced why charges alleging a breach of section 22(2) were preferred when a charge under section 15 of obtaining property by deception might be thought more appropriate. Their Lordships doubted whether they should express any view as to the merits of those reasons but did not appear applicable to the instant cases. Having regard to the possibility that the arguments might be considered by the House of Lords, it would appear prudent that, in cases where the Crown had evidence to prove an offence against section 15 of the 1968 Act, and where no problem as to jurisdiction was likely to arise, charges should be brought under that section and not under section 20(2). Solicitors: Crown Prosecution Service.

Interim payment order cannot be made against insurers' bureau

Powney v Coxage and Others
Before Mr Justice Schiemann
[Judgment February 10]

Where the Motor Insurers' Bureau had been joined as a defendant to an action pursuant to its agreement with the government to satisfy judgments against uninsured drivers in personal injury actions, the High Court had no jurisdiction to order the bureau to make an interim payment on account of damages, or to order the uninsured driver to make such a payment on the footing that he was "insured" by the bureau in respect of the claim or that the bureau's resources were available to enable him to make such a payment.

Mr Justice Schiemann so held in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing an appeal by the plaintiff, Mr Raymond John Powney, from Mr District Registrar Western in the Milton Keynes District Registry who on November 6, 1987 had dismissed his application for an order pursuant to Order 29, rule 11 of the Rules of the Supreme Court that the defendants, Mr Andrew Coxage, Mr George Fell and the Motor Insurers' Bureau, make the plaintiff an interim payment on account of the damages claimed in an action for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff when he had been struck by a vehicle driven by the first defendant (who was uninsured) and owned by the second defendant.

Order 29, rule 9 of the Rules of the Supreme Court (made pursuant to section 32 of the Supreme Court Act 1981) provides: "... 'interim payments', in relation to a defendant, means a payment on account of any damages... which he may be held liable to pay to or for the benefit of the plaintiff; and any reference to the... defendant includes a reference to any person who, for the purposes of the proceedings, acts as... guardian of the defendant."

Rule 11 provides: "(1) If, on the hearing of an application [for interim payment] in an action for damages, the court is satisfied - (a) that the defendant against whom the order is sought... 'the respondent' has admitted liability for the plaintiff's damages, or (b) that the plaintiff has obtained judgment against the respondent for damages to be assessed; or (c) that, if the action proceeded to trial, the plaintiff would obtain judgment for substantial damages against the respondent or, where there are two or more defendants, against any of them, the court may, if it thinks fit and subject to paragraph (2) order the respondent to make an interim payment..."

"(2) No order shall be made under paragraph (1) in an action for personal injuries (if it appears to the court that the defendant is not a person falling within one of the following categories, namely - (a) a person who is insured in respect of the plaintiff's claim; (b) a public authority; or (c) a person whose means and resources are such as to enable him to make the interim payment."

Mr Thomas Bailey for the plaintiff, Mr Edward Southwell for the bureau.

MR JUSTICE SCHIEMANN said that the circumstances in which the bureau paid injured plaintiffs money due under judgments against uninsured defendants were set out in an agreement concluded on November 22, 1972 between it and the Secretary of State for the Environment.

By that agreement the bureau had agreed to make such a payment if a judgment were not satisfied in full by the judgment debtor within seven days, subject to certain conditions, one of which was that any such judgment should have been assigned to it. In his Lordship's judgment a potential liability to make such

a payment was not a liability to pay damages to the plaintiff and the payment sought from the bureau was not an interim payment within the definitions in section 32(5) of the 1981 Act and Order 29, rule 9. The plaintiff had no cause of action against the defendant, which was only a party to the action in order to defend it on behalf of the other defendants.

Moreover, the bureau was not a defendant which had admitted liability or against which the defendant had obtained judgment, nor could the plaintiff obtain judgment against it at trial. The court therefore had no power to order it to make an interim payment to the plaintiff under Order 29, rule 11(1). The plaintiff had further argued that, even if he was not entitled to an order against the bureau, the first defendant fell within categories (a) and (c) and could therefore be ordered to make an interim payment. In his Lordship's judgment it

was not possible, contrary to the plaintiff's contention, to regard the first defendant as "insured" by the bureau for the purposes of rule 11(2)(a) because it was indemnifying him. On no analysis could the bureau be regarded as indemnifying the first defendant: the agreement with the secretary of state conferred no such right on the driver; on the contrary it expressly preserved its right of action against him in respect of sum paid under the agreement.

Neither could the bureau's assets could not be regarded as providing the first defendant with the means and resources to enable him to make the interim payment. The bureau's resources were not the first defendant's resources. In the circumstances the court had no power to make the orders sought and his Lordship would, with some regret, dismiss the appeal. Solicitors: Kimbell & Co. Milton Keynes; Hall Clark.

The new Konica U-BiX Colour 7. You'll see it and you still won't believe it.



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presentation knows, improves communication by providing impact, enhancing clarity and increasing selling power.

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Other impressive features include zoom reduction and enlargement, up to A3 size copying, and the ability to copy on to OHP film for presentations.

It's like having a miniaturised colour lab in your own office. All you need is a 13 amp socket and the space an ordinary

copier would occupy.

As for costs, you can probably count on cutting the expense of reproducing colour by up to 90%.

What's more, we also provide one of the finest after-sales services in the country, Customer Care. This includes free operator

training and probably the fastest call out network in the business.

Whatever line of presentation work you're involved in, the Colour 7 produces the finest colour copies you'll never believe you've seen.

And to prove it, all customers purchasing a Colour 7 between February and May will receive 1,200 free colour copies, giving them free rein to explore the machine's exciting possibilities.

To: Konica Business Machines (UK) Ltd, 6 Miles Gray Road, Basildon, Essex SS14 3AR. Telephone: Basildon (0268) 27872 or dial 100 and ask for Freefone Konica U-BiX. Fax: (0268) 26030

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

YOUR OPPORTUNITY FOR CAREER SUCCESS

Are you interested in a career where you reap the benefits of your efforts, where you'll have independence to plan your workload but support when you need it, and where the rewards will give you the lifestyle you've always wanted?

Public Officers Assurance Service can offer you all this and more. We've been providing financial services to people, both in the public and private sector, for over 100 years. Our reputation is founded on our service - which is where you come in.

We want people who can listen, advise and, yes, sell solutions to financial problems. It takes a certain kind of person but if you've got the drive and ambition, we'll give you the best training and support available. Added to this, our financial support gives increased security from day one.

So what are you waiting for? To receive our explanatory brochure and application form please cut out the coupon and send it (no stamp required) to: Richard Trowbridge, Teachers Assurance, FREEPOST, Teachers Assurance House, 12 Christchurch Road, Bourneville, BH1 3LW. Or telephone: (0202) 291111 ext. 269. Ref: NC8814.



NAME _____ NO8814(POAS)

ADDRESS _____

TEL _____ POSTCODE _____

PRESENT POSITION _____

Common Services MANAGER

Up to £17,394 pa plus £1,380 pa car leasing allowance

This new post, based in our Secretariat Services Department, will be responsible through the Director for the provision of common services to the Council.

Specific responsibilities will include:-

- Word Processing
- Communications
- Printing/Reprographics
- Neighbourhood Offices
- Civic Offices (including reception, security and cleaning)
- Archival storage
- Emergency Planning

Particular briefs will cover liaison with Working Computer Unit Staff on the Councils IT strategy, further development of "customer care" approach and liaison with the Financial Director on estimates/budgets.

The position will interest individuals from various professions/disciplines, but applicants should have experience in some of the specific responsibilities, management and financial expertise and commitment to the use of New Technology.

THE RELOCATION PACKAGE includes, in approved cases, a Mortgage Subsidy and Shared Ownership Scheme, up to £2,500 towards professional fees, disturbance allowance up to one month's salary, full removal expenses and temporary accommodation for up to one year, if required.

Further details and an application form are available from the Director of Manpower Services, Civic Offices, Gloucester Square, Woking, Surrey, GU21 1YL. Tel: Woking (04862) 5931 extn 2963. Closing Date for Applications: 25th March 1988.



POLYTECHNIC OF CENTRAL LONDON DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR

Salary: Negotiable up to a maximum of £25,000

The Polytechnic wishes to appoint a person to manage and provide strategic leadership for a newly established Development Office with responsibilities for fundraising and industrial liaison. This is a new post in support of the Polytechnic of Central London's new development strategy of seeking substantial funding from private sources, particularly the corporate sector.

Applicants should have recent direct experience of fundraising and the organisation of fundraising campaigns, preferably in the education field. The appointment will be for three years in the first instance.

Please telephone 01-580 2020 x 2136 (answerphone) for further details and/or write a letter of application with a full CV to:

Personnel Department, PLC 309 Regent Street, London W1R 3AL quoting REF: 2335.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 24th March 1988.

Interested applicants are invited to discuss the post with Dr. Neil Doward, telephone: 01-580-2020 extension 2003/2010.

PCL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

WARWICKSHIRE NATURE CONSERVATION TRUST

invites applications for TRUST DIRECTOR Salary £13,000

A new top executive post for a person with energy and commitment, proven abilities in management and administration, experience in nature conservation, aged 30-50, competence in finance and development, aged and able to travel. Knowledge of the county would be advantageous. See for details to: WARWICK, Montague Road, Warwick CV34 5LW.

Assistant Secretary: Environment

(Re-advertisement)

The RSA requires an experienced administrator to manage and develop the Society's wide-ranging programme on the environment. Current projects include the Better Environment Awards for industry and a major initiative on the future of the countryside.

The postholder acts as secretary to the Committee for the Environment and is responsible for fundraising. The section has a further staff of two.

Candidates, who should be at least 28, should have a strong interest in the environment and preferably relevant experience and/or qualifications. The ability to deal confidently with people at all levels is also required.

Initial salary c. £15,000. To start as soon as possible. This post is re-advertised. Previous applicants need not apply.

Please apply, enclosing detailed C.V. to:

James Richardson
RSA
8 John Adam Street
London
WC2N 6EZ

Telephone: 01-930 5115

Closing date: 31 March 1988.



The Royal Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures & Commerce

ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COUNCILS EDUCATION OFFICER

Salary £40,830 - £45,204 (inclusive of London Weighting) (subject to review from 1 July 1988)

The post of Education Officer to the Association will become vacant on the retirement of Mr Gordon Cunningham in the autumn of this year.

This is a senior appointment at Deputy Secretary level and carries considerable responsibility within the Secretariat of the Association. It offers an exceptional opportunity to participate in policy making at national level and in representing the interests of county councils as local education authorities.

Candidates will therefore, need to have substantial experience of local government and in administration of the education service. Local Government conditions of service and superannuation apply.

Further particulars of the appointment and a form of application are available from: The Secretary, Association of County Councils, 86a Eaton Square, London SW1W 9BH (Tel: 01-235 1200). Closing date for applications is 8 April 1988.

NEW TECHNOLOGY

Continued from page 30

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MANAGER

West Midlands

£20k + benefits

Our client is a leading manufacturer of consumer goods and upVC building products and is owned by a major growth orientated public limited company.

The role of information technology is crucial to the company's further development and profitability. New information systems are being introduced to cover applications from sales order processing through material requirements planning to purchasing and shop floor control. An exciting opportunity exists for a Business Systems Manager to contribute to their successful implementation and subsequent operation. The Business Systems Manager will be responsible for assisting users to gain maximum benefit from the investment in IT and for identifying new application areas complementary to the strategic business objectives. Reporting to the Finance Director the Business Systems Manager will also have budget responsibility for the company's information systems.

A degree and previous computing experience in a manufacturing environment are preferable but not essential. A track record of success and career advancement is mandatory. Excellent inter-personal skills and the ability to manage both people and change are more important than detailed technical knowledge.

The remuneration and benefits package is negotiable and will not be a barrier to the successful candidates. If you are seeking a challenge and can meet the requirements please send a comprehensive career resume including salary history, or telephone Richard Whincup, Executive Selection Division.



Kensington House, 138 Suffolk Street Queensway Birmingham B1 1LL
Telephone 021-631-2288

Fuel Supplies Manager

Northern Ireland Electricity which is responsible for the production, marketing and distribution of electricity throughout Northern Ireland invites applications for the post of Fuel Supplies Manager.

The successful applicant will be responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies which ensure the economic and strategic acquisition and utilisation of all fuel for power stations, transport, plant and equipment.

Applicants should be able to demonstrate extensive relevant experience including experience of the negotiation, preparation and completion of fuel contracts. A comprehensive knowledge of fuel markets and proven managerial ability in this field are also required.

The salary for the post will be circa £27,000 per annum and an attractive package of conditions of employment also apply.

Application forms and further details may be obtained from:-

Personnel Manager
Northern Ireland Electricity
120 Malone Road
Belfast BT9 5HT
Telephone Belfast (0232) 668699

The closing date for receipt of completed forms is Friday 1 April 1988



BRITISH RETAILERS ASSOCIATION

the Association for multiple retailers and department stores, is seeking an

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

To act as Secretary to a number of committees on the food side. Graduate level with ability to communicate clearly and accurately within tight deadlines essential. To develop an expertise on food matters, particularly with regard to UK and EEC legislation. To liaise with Government departments, professional bodies and allied trade associations. Knowledge of the food industry and business/trade association experience helpful.

Salary dependent on qualifications and experience.

Apply with C.V. to:

Mrs C Chesney
Assistant Director (Training)
British Retailers Association
Commonwealth House
1-19 New Oxford Street
WC1A 1PA

Part-Time Coroner

- York District

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for the post of part-time Coroner for the County of York in the County of North Yorkshire. A Coroner must be a Barrister, a Solicitor, or legally qualified Medical Practitioner, of at least five years standing.

Salary and Conditions of Service will be in accordance with the JAG for Coroners. The salary in the first instance will be based on an average caseload for the District of 727 with a County loading of 10%. The postholder is eligible to join the local government pension scheme, subject to medical clearance, which would give rise to a further salary enhancement of 5.5% making the total salary payable £3,676 p.a. Expenses will be paid in addition to salary.

Applications, enclosing a full C.V. and the names of three persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent by 18th March, 1988 to the undersigned, and in whom any enquiries should be made. H. J. Evans, Chief Executive and Clerk of the County Council, County Hall, Northcliffe, North Yorkshire YO1 7 8RD.

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

HEAD OF TRANSPORTATION PLANNING UNIT

Up to £29,892 + a substantial remuneration package Kingston upon Thames

This multi-disciplinary Unit has overall responsibility for the development and monitoring of the Council's transportation planning policies and for public transport co-ordination.

The Head of the Unit is accountable to a Chief Officers' Directing Group for the direction and management of the Unit's work and resources including a substantial public transport budget.

Applicants, who must hold an appropriate professional qualification, will be expected to demonstrate the high

level of management ability and experience required for this post.

Our benefits package is amongst the most extensive in local government - we provide a car, BUPA cover, a generous mortgage subsidy scheme, disturbance grant and meet the full cost of relocation.

Application form and further details from Head of Personnel Services (please quote Ref: PSD 81, County Hall, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey KT1 2DN. Tel: 01-541 9835. Closing date 31 March 1988.



SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL

CONTINUE YOUR COMPUTING CAREER IN BARBADOS

Barbados External Telecommunications Limited, a subsidiary of the British owned Cable and Wireless plc, has the following exciting opportunities for two Computer professionals to be based at their Barbados business unit. Appointment may, by mutual agreement, be on either a permanent or contractual basis. Preference will be given to Barbadian Nationals.

SYSTEMS ANALYST/ PROGRAMMER

You will become involved in the design, development, modification and installation of data processing systems, for which you will need a degree in Computer Science or Advanced Diploma in Systems Analysis/ Computer Programming.

At least three years experience in a DEC/VAX/VMS environment is required, together with proven competence in the use of COBOL. A Fourth Generation Language (preferably Powerhouse) would be a definite asset.

You must also have a sound working knowledge of Business Accounting Software and be capable of working directly

with our customers in a busy and expanding environment.

COMPUTER MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN

You will provide an effective computer repair/maintenance service and ensure that our standards continue to be of the highest level.

A degree in Electrical/Electronic Engineering or an advanced Diploma in Computer Maintenance is needed plus at least three years experience in the installation/maintenance of the Digital VAX, Micro VAX II and PDP 11 range of Computer Systems.

The company offers a very competitive compensation/benefits package which includes medical, pension and group life coverage.

If you are interested in continuing your computing career in Barbados, please write or telephone for an application form to: Recruitment Manager, Cable and Wireless plc, Mercury House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 8BX. Tel: 01-405 4980 (24 hours).



Helps the world communicate

LOTHIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT UNIT

CIVIL ENGINEER £12,975 - £14,646 (under review)

The Landscape Development Unit is probably the most successful local authority land reclamation team in Scotland. It has an urgent need for an enthusiastic Chartered Engineer to develop several exciting projects, the main one being a major maritime project. Experience of working on government funded land reclamation projects, especially those involving landfill and toxic materials is essential.

Placing on the salary scales will be by qualification and experience. The post is currently subject of review in light of the Unit's expanding workload so qualities of leadership, drive, initiative and self reliance will be sought.

Applicants must hold a clean driving licence and have a vehicle available for which casual user car allowance will be paid. The basic working week is 36.25 hours and a flexible working hours scheme is in operation.

Application forms for the post can be obtained from: MISS A. DOUGHERTY, LOU CASTLEBRAE BUSINESS CENTRE, PEPPER ROAD, EDINBURGH EH16 4BB or by telephoning 031 229 9292 ext 3421

The Council is an equal opportunities employer and will not discriminate on grounds of sex, marital status, disability, race, colour, religion, sex orientation, nationality or ethnic origin.

The closing date for applications is March 14, 1988. Interviews will be held on March 21 and 22 at the unit's offices in Castlebrae Business Centre, Craigmillie, Edinburgh.

TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT/TECHNICIAN

(2 posts Ref. Nos. T.S.422 and T.S.424)

Salary up to £10,867 per annum

Two opportunities exist in our small but enthusiastic Architect's Section with a varied workload.

Post T.S.422 You should preferably have recently obtained R.I.B.A. Part 2 and have a fresh approach to design which will be used mainly on 'Amenities' type buildings.

Post T.S.424 You should have achieved the equivalent level of B.Tec Higher and must be capable of producing working drawings to a high standard.

Experience with Computer Aided Design will be an advantage in both cases. For your application form and further details, please telephone Redditch 64252, Extension 3248, and leave your name and address and the post reference or write to the Personnel Manager, Town Hall, Town Centre, Redditch, Worcs. B98 8AH.

Closing date for receipt of applications is 28th March 1988.

The Council has an equal opportunities policy and applications are positively encouraged irrespective of sex, race and disability. Crèche facilities are available.

Borough of Redditch "A Better Place to Work"

PROPERTY ARCHITECTS

Salary up to £14,625 p.a.

Are you a good designer who can work to agreed budgets and timescales? If yes, you could be one of the persons we are looking for to join our newly created, multi-professional Design Studio. We are committed to the importance of good design for creating 'pride of place' and providing clients with value for money.

- a minimum of three years post qualifying experience.
- the ability to combine the best in commercial practice with a sense of service to the community.
- commitment to modern architectural design and management techniques.
- defined career objectives.

If you think you can meet the challenging demands of these posts, write, saying how, enclosing a current C.V. to Mr. Colin Grindley, Director of Property, Shire Hall, Castle Hill, Cambridge by 21st March 1988. Should you wish to know more about the posts, please telephone Mr. Viren Sahai, O.B.E. Dip.T.P.A.R.I.B.A. on Cambridge (0223) 317329.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

An Equal Opportunity Employer

LEGAL

SENIOR ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Salary to c£19,000 PLUS CAR

We are seeking a qualified solicitor, experienced in local authority work, who is seeking a senior post in a busy authority which will be invaluable for future career progression. This post is for the number two position in the legal section and the successful applicant will play a full part in all aspects of the legal work.

The post is based in the pleasant Surrey market town of Dorking, in imaginative centralised offices said (by other Authorities) to be the best in the South East. We enjoy a happy working environment with excellent staff facilities. The office is within 10 minutes drive of the M25, 20 minutes from Gatwick, and 45 minutes from London and the South Coast. The District, which includes two towns and many areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, provides good employment prospects for all the family and an excellent range of educational establishments.

The employment package includes: Lease car (or essential user allowance if preferred) BUPA Group Scheme Practising Certificate paid Relocation expenses paid to c£6,470

For an informal chat about the post phone Tony Huggins, Clerk & Chief Executive on 085007. For full details and an application form phone Dorking 78230 (24 hrs.)

HORIZONS

A guide to career opportunities

The body's tell-tale leads on the criminal's trail

"Had it not been for genetic fingerprinting, you might still be at liberty," said Mr Justice Ouseley recently, when giving a life sentence to the man who raped and killed two teenage girls. A second man, initially suspected, was cleared by the same method.

In genetic fingerprinting, or DNA profiling, scientists analyse small quantities of blood or other body fluids, compare them with samples taken from a suspect and can say with precision whether or not they came from that person. Intensive research to develop this technique is currently taking place in forensic science laboratories, and soon it will be a common tool for use in investigations.

Forensic scientists are employed either by the Home Office Forensic Science Service or the Metropolitan Police Forensic Science Laboratory. Their jobs are to examine evidence taken from the scene of a crime or from a suspect, and to interpret the results, in order to help the courts to establish guilt or innocence. Forensic scientists are impartial, their aim being to get at the truth. As expert witnesses, they report their findings in court, where they can be rigorously cross-examined.

There are six regional Home Office forensic science laboratories, and a

DNA profiling, using the human body's unique fingerprinting links, can be an infallible proof of guilt, explains
Joan Llewelyn Owens

which may have come from the murderer in a struggle, are the province of Biology. When the premises were forcibly entered, the intruder smashed glass and chipped paint. Fragments collected go to Chemistry I, while drugs also found on the scene are analysed by Chemistry II.

I spent a morning touring the laboratory, Janet Gibb, a senior scientific officer in Chemistry I, started as an assistant scientific officer with A-levels, took HNC by day-release and gained graduate membership of the Royal Society of Chemistry.

She works in Criminalistics, the largest of four sections, where they examine a wide range of trace evidence, including glass, paint, building materials, soil and metals. They also examine shoe, tool and occasionally manufacturing marks. The section makes full use of all known methods of chemical analysis, in addition to microscopic examination.

To take just one of the incidents described to me, let us revert to our murder case. When the window was forced, a tool mark was left and nearby a small particle of paint was picked up. When the suspect tool was recovered later, it was possible to establish that the paint left on the scene of the crime fitted exactly into the tool, whose owner was traced.

The deputy acting director of Chemistry II is Dr W. Wilson, a pharmacist. Analysis techniques employed in this department include scanning electron microscopy and atomic absorption as well as chromatography and spectrometry. The division is primarily concerned with drug abuse and with toxicology, looking for poisons in body fluids or organs, or in adulterated foodstuffs. There is also an alcohol section, to analyse specimens taken under the Road Traffic Act.

Research is another function. The group who provide scanning electron microscopy services for the rest of the laboratory have developed several specialist techniques. One of the important ones is the detection of cartridge discharge residue - minute particles deposited on the person who fired the weapon.

Powerful microscopes are required in Biology, too, where the acting head of the division, Brian Parkin, explained that

they dealt mainly with crimes against the person, and with all biological materials, plus textile fibres. Work generally consisted of recognition of biological materials and the comparison of biological material found on the scene or on the person, in order to connect the suspect or not.

I looked on as a scientist examined a stain on a pair of jeans. This had been identified as human blood and would be compared with liquid blood taken by a police surgeon from the person. In addition to analysing the stain, the scientist had to look at its shape and distribution. Small stains at the base of the garment, for example, would be consistent with a kick.

I went from Biology to Documents, where I met Alison Reboul, a scientific officer.

An examination under a microscope can reveal whether two samples of handwriting are likely to have been made by the same person. With the aid of apparatus using different types of light, much can be learned about documents, how alterations were made and what the original entries were. Recently, the examination of impressions left on a pad by previous letters led to the conviction of someone who had thrown a brick, with a note wrapped round it, through a window.

Greatest demand is for science higher graduates

Though it is possible to enter the Forensic Science Service as an assistant scientific officer with at least four O-levels (or GCSE), including English language and a science or mathematics, preference is given to applicants with scientific A-levels, of which chemistry is the most important.

However, the greatest demand is for graduates in scientific disciplines, and many entrants have higher degrees. This year Strathclyde University is to offer a BSc in forensic and analytical chemistry and has for many years offered Master and Diploma courses in forensic science. An MSc in this subject is also offered by King's College, London.

In addition to having a flair for research, candidates should be good with their hands, efficient organizers, capable of working without supervision and of taking decisions. Often they will be on their own, particularly when giving evidence in court.

● **Careers literature is available from Headquarters, Forensic Science Service, Home Office, Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, London SW1P 2AW, and the Administration Officer, Metropolitan Police Laboratory, 109 Lambeth Road, London SE1 7LP**

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

PUBLIC & HEALTH CARE



THE NAZARETH HOSPITAL ISRAEL

DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF NURSING

(Nursing Practice)

Required for Christian Hospital of 124 beds and general, midwifery, paediatric, renal dialysis, intensive care, accident and emergency and out-patients departments and school of nursing. The hospital is part of the District General Hospital service for Nazareth and the surrounding area.

REGISTERED NURSES

are required for the following areas

MIDWIFERY - INTENSIVE CARE - RENAL DIALYSIS
ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY
GENERAL (including Male Ward)
TUTOR (for Nurse Training School)

The hospital is a Christian hospital of 124 beds with general, midwifery, paediatric, renal dialysis, intensive care, accident and emergency and out-patients departments and school of nursing. The hospital is part of the District General Hospital service for Nazareth and the surrounding area.

Further information and application form from: Mr J.R. Barclay, Secretary, Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society (NT), 14 Mayfield Terrace, Edinburgh EH9 1SA. Tel: 031-667-2518

Area Officer at North Staffs Hospital Centre

P.O.A. £12,804-£13,812 per annum (C.G.S.W. essential)

This post is based at the North Staffs Hospital Centre and will be responsible to the Principal Area Officer, Newcastle for a high standard of day to day organisation, management at professional leadership and social work services to the hospitals in the North Staffs District Health Authority.

For an application form and further details, please contact: the Director of Social Services, 69 Foregate Street, Stafford, Tel. Stafford 223121 Ext.7144/5

Closing Date: 16.3.88

Canvassing will disqualify.

Trade Union Membership is encouraged.

Staffordshire

County Council

An equal opportunity employer

STATE HOSPITAL, CARSTAIRS JUNCTION

SECURITY OFFICER

The State Hospital, Carstairs Junction, which provides facilities for the care and treatment of mentally disordered patients detained under conditions of high security because of their dangerous, violent or criminal propensities, invites applications from suitably qualified candidates for the post of:

SECURITY OFFICER

The successful candidate will be responsible to the Hospital Executive Group for monitoring all aspects of security at the State Hospital and for advising on any matters relating to security which call for action by the management. The Security Officer will also be responsible for training other members of the hospital staff in security related functions.

A psychiatric nursing background is desirable but not essential. Candidates will also be expected to have an up-to-date knowledge of security systems in establishments similar to the State Hospital. The salary for the post is £11,329 to £13,647 per annum inclusive. Single and married accommodation may be available and an assisted travel scheme is in operation.

Job description, further information and application form may be obtained from the Secretary, State Hospital, Carstairs Junction, Lanark, ML11 8RP (Tel. 0555 840293). Arrangements for an informal visit to the hospital may be made with the aforementioned.

PUBLIC APPTS LEGAL

Continued from page 32

Solicitors for the Metropolitan Police

The Solicitor to the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police wishes to recruit solicitors to his Department which undertakes litigation on behalf of the Commissioner and his officers, and provides legal advice on a wide range of matters at all levels to police officers and members of the civil staff.

The successful applicants will be responsible for the conduct of High Court and County Court litigation, police discipline work and for advising on a considerable range of topics both contentious and non-contentious. Additionally there will be opportunities for inquest, industrial tribunal and licensing work and some advocacy.

Whilst training will be given, a good knowledge of civil procedure and criminal law will be an advantage. The successful applicants will represent the police in tribunals, and courts in non-prosecution matters.

Starting salaries for a Legal Officer will be in the range of £12,852 - £17,052 inclusive of London allowances for lawyers and London Weighting, depending on experience. Having gained experience and demonstrated ability promotion to Principal Legal Officer can be expected.

Principal Legal Officer salary will be in the range of £17,995 - £23,257 inclusive of allowances, in addition there is a discretionary performance payment.

There are further opportunities for promotion.

Applicants should have up to two years admitted experience.

For further details and an application form, apply to:-

The Establishment Officer, Room 213 (E8/1213/LO), 105 Regency Street, London SW1P 4AN or telephone 01-230 3122 (24 hour answering service). The closing date for receipt of completed applications is 23rd March 1988.

The Metropolitan Police Office is an equal opportunity employer.



METROPOLITAN POLICE

MID ESSEX HEALTH AUTHORITY UNIT GENERAL MANAGER

Acute Services
Circa £29,500 p.a.
Plus Performance Related Pay

Our present postholder has been appointed as District General Manager to another Health Authority and we are looking for a successor to continue managing developments leading to improved acute hospital services for a growing local community. In particular, you will have the ability to lead the centralisation of Acute Services on a single District General Hospital site. With a budget of £25 million and nearly 2,000 staff, this will require a record of successful managerial achievements at a senior level with a large organisation and the high level of interpersonal skills expected of a key Management Board member.

This post will be offered in a rolling three year contract, renewed annually. David Johnson, District General Manager, would welcome informal enquiries on (0376) 516515 ext. 287. An information package is available from the above number or:

The Organisational Development Unit
Mid Essex Health Authority
College Road
Witham, Essex, CM2 6TT

Closing date 14 March 1988 and it is anticipated that interviews will be held in early April.

PUBLIC APPTS. LEGAL

THE COLLEGE OF LAW LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited from solicitors for a post of lecturer.

The salary will be within the scale £15,925 - £23,960 p.a. (which includes a London allowance of £2,500) with the entry point depending on qualifications and experience. Normal annual increments are £300.

Apply with full personal, professional and academic details and the names of two referees to the Principal, The College of Law, 2 Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, London EC4A 3DF (Tel. 01-462 3757), from whom further particulars may be obtained.

NEW YORK CITY U.S.A.

FOR RNS

THE PLACE TO BE!
THE PLACE TO WORK!

KINGSBROOK JEWISH MEDICAL CENTER
A BETTER HOSPITAL
BECAUSE IT DARES TO BE DIFFERENT
SEEKS 20 REGISTERED NURSES

We Are A Unique Acute
And Long-Term Care Medical Center
Located in Brooklyn, New York City
A University Affiliated Modern Institution
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Find out about a better, broader career and a new way of life. Send for further details to the Personnel Section, Chief Executive and Clerk's Department, King's Court, Chapel Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 1EX. Telephone King's Lynn 692722, or talk to Mike Burniston, Borough Secretary on the same number.



THE BOROUGH COUNCIL
OF KING'S LYNN
& WEST NORFOLK

Continued from page 24

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

CHAMBERS

AND PARTNERS

Our Consultants

Wherever you wish to work we have a Consultant who can help you.

Industry: our commercial consultant, Sonya Rayner, a solicitor, has been involved in recruiting lawyers for seven years. She knows most company legal departments inside out.

Banking: for jobs in the City contact Fiona Bonall, our expert on legal vacancies in the banks and finance houses.

Private Practice

The City: you will get excellent advice from Karen Gill. She is herself a London solicitor and knows all the City and Holborn firms.

London: for the West End and suburbs speak to Dominique Graham who will work miracles to get you the job you want.

Southern England: no-one has more experience of legal recruitment in Southern England than Fiona Young, also a solicitor, who has specialised in this area for four years.

North of England: our expert is Alison Diamond, herself a Northerner with a rare talent for matching people to the right jobs.

Midlands and Wales: our Midlands specialist is Nick Galvin, LL.B. He will gladly advise you on jobs and salaries in this area.

74 Long Lane, London, EC1 01-606 9371

Legal Affairs Manager Barrister or Solicitor

Our clients, an organisation established by the major British banks to operate UK payment systems and to co-ordinate and facilitate the introduction of new systems such as EFTPOS, are seeking to recruit a barrister or solicitor, aged 25-30 years, to assist their Head of Legal Affairs in the City.

The work covers several distinct areas: representing the organisation in discussions with government departments, computer companies, banks and other financial institutions (and sitting on UK and European committees);

ensuring compliance with statutory obligations; reviewing banking services law; and advising senior management on legal and political matters.

Candidates should have a talent to communicate effectively with senior personnel in government and commerce. A background in banking is not essential, but candidates should have had some experience in commercial law.

Salary will be negotiable in the region of £20,000 pa depending on experience. A non-smoker will be preferred.

For details contact Fiona Bonall, or send her a copy of your C.V.

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AND PARTNERS

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74 Long Lane, London EC1A 9ET

Tele: 8951182

(01) 606 9371

Consultants

Fax (01) 600 1793

BANKING LAWYER

EC4
£Excellent

The banking department of this major Central London practice is currently enjoying unparalleled expansion in this challenging environment and prides itself on offering expert advice to an increasingly prestigious client base.

In the light of this success a superb opportunity has evolved for a young solicitor seeking rapid career development in a highly stimulating environment.

The work undertaken by the department covers a range of high quality commercial/banking matters including, in particular, large scale property development funding, project and syndicated loan finance.

Ideally candidates will have between 2 and 4 years post qualification experience with an established City practice. In addition, the desire and ability to assume responsibility for a demanding workload are essential.

The rewards and prospects are exceptionally attractive for the successful candidate.

For further details of this position, please write in the strictest confidence to John Cullen at Badenoch & Clark, 16-18 New Bridge Street, London EC4 or telephone on: 01-583 0073 during business hours or 01-874 2160 evenings and weekends.

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Oil & Gas Industry
London

Conoco is one of the world's leading energy companies and a major subsidiary of the Du Pont Company.

A major force in the North Sea for over 20 years, we maintain an aggressive programme of investment in exploration and development projects for new offshore oil and gas fields.

An attractive opportunity has arisen for a solicitor or barrister to join the eight-strong team of lawyers working within our London-based Legal Department.

This Department is responsible for providing legal services to the management of Conoco's upstream activities. A significant amount of the work it handles arises from commercial contracts and capital projects.

Applicants, probably aged 28-35, should be qualified to practise in England and must possess a minimum of three years' legal experience, gained within private practice or a public corporation. Experience in commercial law is essential, and a background in oil and gas law would be an advantage.

An attractive salary is offered together with a range of benefits which includes non-contributory pension scheme, free lunches, interest free season ticket loan and (after one year's service) optional stock ownership plan. Generous assistance with relocation to the London area will be given, where appropriate.

Please write or telephone for an application form to: Miss Terri McNeerney, Adviser, Employee Relations, Conoco (UK) Limited, Park House, 116 Park Street, London W1Y 4NN. Tel: 01-408 6875.

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Chief Executive and Clerk's Department Senior Legal Executive

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We are looking for a Senior Legal Executive to join the Conveyancing Section of the Chief Executive and Clerk's Department. The Section deals with the complete range of non-contentious legal work relating to the acquisition, management and disposal of the Council's landholdings throughout the County.

Successful applicants will undertake a comprehensive legal workload with minimum supervision and will assist in the oversight of junior personnel.

Membership to Fellowship level of the Institute of Legal Executives is desirable.

A comprehensive relocation package worth up to £3500 will be payable in approved cases and temporary housing may be available.

For an application form and further details please telephone 0245-492211 extension 24101, quoting post number, or write to the County Personnel Officer, County Hall, Chelmsford, CM1 1LX.

Closing date: 25th March 1988

ESSEX
County Council

Ealing Solicitors

Urgently require a Conveyancing Solicitor for a Senior Position.

Some Experience of Commercial and Landlord and Tenant work an advantage.

Salary Negotiable.

Please reply with C.V. and Present Salary To: BOX K23.

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Major EC2 practice seeks solicitor, ideally newly to 5 years qualified with London or good provincial experience, for high quality work. Excellent prospects.

BANKING to c £40,000
Solicitor preferably with City experience up to 5 years qualified, required by the respected City firm for wide range of work. Good partnership prospects.

COMPANIES TAX to c £30,000
Young tax lawyer with at least 1 year's experience required by this major EC2 practice. A.T.J. qualification preferred. Promising departmental prospects.

PLANNING to c £25,000
This well known practice seeks an experienced solicitor with ideally a minimum of 2 years relevant experience. Applicants outside private practice will be considered.

EMPLOYMENT LAW to c £25,000
Newly created position with medium sized EC4 practice for young solicitor, or possibly barrister to specialise in all aspects of Employment Law.

LEGAL EXECUTIVE to c £20,000
Well known EC4 practice required experienced Legal Executive to specialise in Landlord and Tenant work.

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LEGAL SELECTION CONSULTANTS

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Experience in the financial services industry would be an advantage, but personal qualities are considered more important for this new position.

If you would like to head your own department in a rapidly expanding business, please apply in writing with your CV to:

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Have you yet to find a career which is:-
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Serving as a trainee court clerk with Hounslow Magistrates' Courts Committee you will probably be advising lay justices in court within three months. Within twelve to eighteen months you'll also be giving advice in Juvenile and Domestic Courts. (Hounslow's domestic courts have, for London, an unusually substantial volume of work.) You will be one of a team of fifteen lawyers, working under the guidance of your team leader and following the training programme devised by her to allow fulfilment of your maximum potential. Articles of clerkship are available.

Your starting salary will be between £10,000 - £14,000 although those with relevant experience may attract a substantially higher salary.

Prospects for promotion in Hounslow to court clerk posts carrying salaries of £15,000 - £19,000 and beyond are excellent, whilst those within the magisterial service generally are extremely good, with 650 Chief and Deputy Chief Officer posts in England and Wales (15 have been advertised in the last two months alone).

Substantial relocation expenses are available. Application forms and information packs are available from Mr. G. Tunley on 01-751 3727. Please telephone Mrs. Lynam on 01-890 4811 for any further details.

The closing date for applications is 18th March 1988.

Interviews will be held on 30th March 1988.

Banking Lawyer

First class remuneration package

We are The Chase Manhattan Bank NA, one of the world's largest American banks and are now looking for a qualified lawyer to join our small professional legal team.

The position will enable you to work closely with business managers on a wide variety of financial transactions in today's fast changing environment, providing comprehensive legal advice and support and preparing sound legal documentation.

The role will suit a youngish (26 to 30, but flexible) ambitious lawyer with 2 to 5 years relevant post qualification experience, who is looking to gain wider exposure and responsibility. Familiarity with the Financial Services Act would be an advantage, although this is not a compliance role. Whatever your background you would have an interest in current market and regulatory trends.

We are prepared to provide a first class remuneration package commensurate with your experience and ability, which will include a subsidised mortgage, car, non-contributory pension and private medical cover.

Please apply in writing with a comprehensive CV to: Miss Shirley Caine, Senior Personnel Officer, The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London EC2P 2HD.

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We are an expanding firm based in Mayfair with a strong Commercial Property and Company Commercial base with departments also dealing with civil litigation trusts and tax. We are now looking for further capable members to join our team and offer an attractive salary package by negotiation to take into account experience and ability with Partnership prospects. The vacancies in our Commercial Property Department are:

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to take on a substantial existing caseload mainly for corporate property clients. The applicant should already be working in commercial property with at least two years post qualification experience.

Assistant Solicitor

to assist the Senior Partner on a heavy caseload of major corporate commercial transactions and commercial conveyancing.

Please apply in writing with full C.V. to:

Mr. S.J. Southall,
J. Elliott Brooks Southall & Co.,
84 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London W1Y 1YG.

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We are looking for intelligent, hard working banking or capital markets lawyers (preferably with good City experience) to join a friendly and enthusiastic team with a growing banking practice in a leading City firm.

Successful applicants may wish to avoid over-specialisation but will be committed to the highest standards. We will involve them in a wide range of interesting work for important banking, securities and corporate clients and give them a high degree of direct client contact.

One of the positions we are offering would particularly suit a French-speaking banking lawyer with possible opportunities for an overseas posting.

Remuneration is competitive, and prospects are excellent for lawyers with the will and ability to succeed in their work.

Please write in confidence with a full curriculum vitae to: Michael Charteris-Black, Simmons & Simmons
14 Dominion Street
London EC2M 2RJ

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This is a rare opportunity for Intellectual Property Lawyers to work in one of the most progressive City firms who will shortly be relocating to deluxe new City premises. Candidates must be able to demonstrate a minimum of 1 yrs PQE in Intellectual Property Law, especially in patents and trademarks and those with substantial experience in these areas will be in line for an early partnership.

PLANNING WITH PERSONALITY CITY

If you are a young and bright newly qualified solicitor with a desire to succeed in planning, this high profile City firm would like to hear from you. Although it is important that you have good academic and academic background it is essential that you can demonstrate the dynamism and flair to inspire confidence from heavyweight corporate clients. Full training given and excellent prospects are on offer.

For further details on these and other vacancies in London and the Provinces please contact Anne Panton or Carl Batty on 01-631-2288 (days) or 01-635-3729/01-634-8950 (even & weekends) or write with full cv to:

Gabriel Duffy Consultancy

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Company/Commercial

c.£17,000

Aylesbury, Bucks

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This Department handles a very wide range of legal matters for this multi-national organisation and an important role now exists for a newly qualified person who will probably be taking up their first position in industry.

In your middle/late twenties, with a good academic background you will need a basic knowledge of commercial/company law but you will already be developing excellent communication skills and the ability to work effectively in a fast-moving commercial environment.

In addition to an attractive salary, dependent on ability and experience, our benefits include private medical insurance and assistance with relocation expenses where appropriate.

Please write with full personal, career and salary details to Mrs P.J. Lilley, Head Office Personnel Manager, Rothmans International Tobacco (UK) Limited, Oxford Road, Aylesbury, Bucks HP21 8SZ.

Clerk of the County Council Commercial Lawyer

£17,541-£18,789 p.a.

The County Council is a leading Local Authority and has developed policies and strategies covering all its services. One of its main initiatives has been the creation of an Economic Development Unit which considers investments in businesses with the object of stabilising or creating jobs within the County area. There is at present a highly professional team employed to assess the viability of these ventures and a Solicitor is required with a good background in commercial law to advise upon and handle all aspects of this work.

The usual local government conditions of service will apply, including relocation expenses where appropriate. Previous local government experience is not necessary. Job share scheme available.

Further details are available from Mrs. S. Corner, Staffing Officer, Office of the Clerk of the County Council and Chief Executive, at County Hall, tel. North. (0502) 823378. Closing date 21 March. Please quote ref. CCE/EDU/02/123, and whether full time or job share.

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Please enclose C.V.
Applications treated in confidence.

Commercial Property

New Appointment – £ Highly Attractive
Ideally 2 years P.Q.E.

Due to continuing growth through new business, our Client, a prestigious City of London firm with a broadly based Commercial practice, offers an excellent opportunity for a Solicitor with energy, initiative and enthusiasm to work within a stimulating environment. The partners recognise that the continued success of the practice depends upon the ability to provide both a commercial approach and a first class service.

If you have the relevant experience since qualifying, then please telephone James Davis in the strictest confidence or write to him at the address set out below.

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AA

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2. Commercial and domestic conveyancing combined with planning work.
3. Company and commercial work including intellectual property and computer law.

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CITY SOLICITOR SEEKING QUALITY OF LIFE PERHAPS?

No, this is not a clue for today's crossword. We really are looking for somebody like this to join our team - somebody who will add significantly to our skills, with the flair and professional ability to make a real contribution to our development as a commercial practice of high repute serving clients worldwide.

If you deserve - or already enjoy - a partnership in a leading firm, if you are not solely driven by the desire for instant and enormous financial rewards and if you are attracted by our mix of high professional standards, informality and opportunity, then please get in touch. Young lawyers not yet aspiring to partnership but looking for a firm to grow with might also like to contact us.

Please write to or telephone James Robinson. Any reply will, of course, be treated in strict confidence.

Brown Cooper
SOLICITORS

7 Southampton Place, London WC1A 2DR
Tel: 01-494 0422

LONDON

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL £ NEG

A commercial lawyer, two to four years qualified, is sought by a leading City practice to undertake company, commercial and finance-related work. There will be a particular emphasis on financing the acquisition of goods and receivables financing, areas in which the successful applicant should be experienced. A good academic background, intellectual ability and a practical approach are essential. There are definite prospects of partnership.

COMMERCIAL CONVEYANCING To £28 K

A respected Central London firm is looking for a competent solicitor qualified for around three years to join a small group concentrating on heavyweight dealings in investment properties. Tenacity and strength of character will be important qualities together with the ability to deal with demanding deadlines and a challenging caseload.

PLANNING To £27 K

We are instructed by a major City practice to select and introduce a specialist lawyer, qualified for up to three years, to join a friendly and informal group involved in all aspects of town and country planning and related areas. There are definite prospects for the right person.

LANDLORD AND TENANT c. £25 K

A progressive Central London firm with a considerable litigation practice seeks a young solicitor to handle a high quality caseload in landlord and tenant and property related litigation.

PRIVATE CLIENT £ NEG

A medium-sized City firm has an urgent need for a solicitor with about three years' experience in trusts/probate to take on a challenging caseload which would include advising on private tax matters. A highly attractive salary package is available.

OUT OF LONDON

COMMERCIAL To £30 K

An ambitious solicitor with a minimum of four years PQE is sought by this substantial practice with offices in the Berkshire M4 corridor. The successful candidate will have been engaged principally in commercial conveyancing and commercial work, with some company law background. Relocation assistance available if required.

CIVIL LITIGATION To £20 K

This well-respected Sussex practice has an excellent opportunity for a young able solicitor ideally two/three years PQE. The position is based in Worthing and involves a broadly based litigation caseload for private and commercial clients.

MIXED CONVEYANCING To £30 K

Our client, a medium-sized Cambridge practice eagerly seeks a solicitor with at least two years PQE to handle a mix of quality residential and commercial conveyancing. There are bright prospects for the capable applicant in this expanding firm.

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL To £25 K

An opening has arisen in this leading practice based on the Isle of Wight for a solicitor of partnership calibre who wants to be associated with good quality company/commercial work for island and mainland clients. Interesting work and good prospects.

CONVEYANCING £ NEG

A solicitor who can offer good conveyancing experience is sought by this established but progressively-minded Watford practice to join its computerized conveyancing department and handle residential property work. Salary highly negotiable.

NON-CONTENTIOUS To £15 K

This Canterbury practice seeks a solicitor with drive and initiative to handle a mixture of probate, Court of Protection, wills and conveyancing. Ample scope and encouragement to pursue own special interests. Prospects for the able and ambitious candidate.

88 QUALIFIERS

Our clients, leading firms of solicitors in the City and Central London, are now recruiting young lawyers due to complete articles in the Autumn. There is a considerable demand particularly in the fields of company/commercial law, conveyancing, EEC/competition, town and country planning, intellectual property, private client, and commercial litigation. Applicants who combine experience in any of these areas with a sound academic background will command highly competitive salaries and can look forward to a challenging and rewarding future.

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£50,000.**

Continuing expansion within the tax department of this successful fifteen partner firm has created the need for two additional lawyers, 1-3 years and 4-6 years qualified respectively, to specialise in corporate tax advice.

Candidates should be incisive and commercially aware with the confidence and skill to advise expanding public and private companies on a range of corporate tax matters to include: acquisitions, disposals and demergers, Stock Exchange related matters, management buy-outs and venture capital, employee incentives and business taxation.

Applicants should demonstrate an understanding of these areas gained either in London or a leading provincial practice or in commerce.

An outstanding remuneration package includes twice yearly salary reviews, annual bonus, pension contribution and, where appropriate, relocation expenses.

The practice is quick to recognise and reward partnership potential; these are ideal opportunities for individuals keen to progress within this challenging, friendly and fulfilling environment.

For further details of these posts, please write in the strictest confidence to Rachel Caine at BADENOCH & CLARK, 16-18 New Bridge Street, London EC4 or telephone her on 01-583 0073 during business hours or 01-622 6905 evenings and weekends.

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We need solicitors or barristers at all levels of post-qualification experience to handle a share of the expanding workload of the group.

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Stephenson Harwood & Lo HONG KONG CORPORATE TRUST LAWYER

Stephenson Harwood & Lo wishes to recruit an able young lawyer to specialise in the field of international corporate trust law.

The successful applicant will have a sound knowledge of trust law and either a working knowledge of company and commercial law or a willingness to broaden his or her expertise in those fields.

The work, much of which is international, principally involves a wide range of advice and assistance to trust corporations and other corporate and professional clients in relation to asset protection for individuals and the use of trusts in commercial arrangements, including unit trusts and pension funds and fiduciary investment activities.

The initial contract will be for a minimum of two years and includes a competitive salary and benefits package.

If you are interested in developing your career into the field of international corporate trust law please write, with a detailed curriculum vitae, in the first instance, to: Denis Reed, Stephenson Harwood, One, St Paul's Churchyard, London EC4M 8SH.

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We require the following staff to complement our present team:

1. A Solicitor willing to undertake advocacy in connection with criminal and matrimonial law.

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Are you interested?
If so, send details of your career to date to:
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AYLESBURY To £30,000
A Company/Commercial practitioner is sought by this well established and respected practice. Emphasis will be on Insolvency and Bankruptcy. Partnership prospects excellent.

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South Korea confident of a secure and successful Olympic Games this summer

Preparing a safer path to Seoul

In the second of two interviews with Olympic administrators, David Miller discusses security and other issues with Seh Jik Park, president of the organizing committee of the Olympic Games in Seoul. Park, 54, a former major-general, retired from the armed forces in 1981 to become a Government adviser.

In the light of terrorist activities attributed to North Korea, in particular over the past 18 months, is the South Korean Government confident that national security can protect the athletes from 161 countries, and a quarter of a million spectators touring the city for the Olympic Games in September?

We believe that this kind of crisis can be prevented from recurring. Already, in the light of experience, every airport, every aircrew, is taking the optimum precautions in various countries throughout the world. We have the collaboration of international security agencies. And, as you know, since last year we have had 24-hour security in operation at all Olympic sites.

We do not think there can be incidents similar to the past, where the tactics have always been similar, to try to avoid identification. When our investigators have clarified a situation, when North Korea suspects have made admissions, they (the Pyongyang Government) were embarrassed and started counter-propaganda, with military exercises and so on.

To attempt to cause disruption during the Games would be so obvious, and North Korea would become even more politically isolated. It would be much more difficult (a decision) for the country, because all its (political) friends will do not think it could do it morally; such action would be disadvantageous for its diplomatic relations with other countries, and destroy its credibility.

Do you expect internal political demonstrations directed at Olympic visitors, such as occurred at last year's presidential election and at

the recent inauguration of President Tae Woo Roh?

I think the chances are slim, for three reasons. First, the number of students and other protesters are relatively few, and will be under the control of Government security agencies. Second, the political slogans under which demonstrators are campaigning would be largely meaningless to visitors from the outside world, and they (the students) would find it hard to attract sympathy. Most important of all, almost the entire Korean people are so strongly in favour of the principle of staging the Olympic Games, of its importance to South Korea, that any protesters would be condemned by their own people.

Yung Sam Kim and Dae Jong Kim, the two main political opponents of President Tae Woo Roh, were both in support of the Games, and would not have received public approval for any action against the Olympics.

When South Korea bid in 1981 to host the Games, did it expect the degree of subsequent international controversy?

Our leaders thought the ultimate purpose of the Games, transcending all political differences, was so great and so worthwhile that they should try. South Korea wanted to contribute to world peace and co-operation, though we did recognize that if we were successful in providing outstanding facilities for the Games, there could be other side-effects in trade, economics, and cultural relations — we could become more established in the world of advanced countries.

Was there any hope then that the Games might help establish better relations with North Korea? Is it



The man with the answers: Seh Jik Park, the president of the Seoul organizing committee, in conversation (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

realistic to expect that North Korea may yet participate in some form? There has been plenty of time to discuss the issues, but North Korea has not responded positively, which was very disappointing. We had sincere hopes of some mutual

agreement. We saw the possibility of a visiting North Korean team, but never envisaged joint hosting, which is not in the Olympic charter. We agreed to the IOC proposals for this, in the interest of the stability of the Games.

It is hard to say what North Korea will do now. It is very unpredictable. I do not think it can find a logical reason for staying away — for not competing as an individual National Olympic Committee, even if not as joint hosts. I would hope that North Korea would see there are substantial gains to be had from combining internationalism and idealism. Its selfish, short-range attitude is negative thinking. Why not contribute? By doing so, it can learn a lot.

We believe the Olympic Games in Seoul are removing barriers, giving the Games back to the athletes, putting the Olympic movement back on track after a series of boycotts which left a sense of damage. I think everyone, not just South Koreans, wants Seoul to be the best-ever Games.

Does the disappointment of the United States television network's basic fee (\$302 million), less than half you had been led to expect by your advisers, mean a possible financial loss?

Our target is to break even. Some people expected too much at the beginning. And we came to the conclusion that the negotiated fee was realistic and reasonable (in a declining market). We thought at one stage we might have a deficit, but we have been able to compensate from other areas — in sponsorship, in the post-Games sale of apartments at the competitors' and Press villages.

On a cost budget of \$3.1 billion, we have \$1.4 billion from Government — roads, airports, rebuilding, and so on — and \$800 million from private investment. The remaining \$900 million has to be recovered by the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC). Gross world television rights will be \$403 million, and ticket sales of 4.8 million seats will generate \$25 million. This leaves \$472 million to be produced from lotteries, suppliers, coins, advertisers, apartment sales, and donations.

TENNIS

Czechoslovaks in the clash of understudies

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

There has to be something odd about a men's team championship in which Britain, Switzerland, and The Netherlands stay in the first division while Sweden — who dominate the world championship for the Davis Cup — are relegated to the second division.

The answer lies in the fact that whereas Britain, Switzerland and The Netherlands have the strongest teams for the Opus European Cup competition in Zurich (largely because they had no other adequately competent professionals to call on), Sweden, Czechoslovakia and West Germany went in to bat without their celebrities.

Jan Kodes, the former Wimbledon and French champion, who went to Zurich with the Czechoslovakia team, is the only eligible star missing from the galaxy on view are Mats Wilander, Stefan Edberg, Miloslav Mečíř, and Boris Becker. The flaw in that line of thinking is that Zurich had no players of comparable quality.

Milan Srejber, who won all of his three singles matches for Czechoslovakia, the new champions, argued that there was not enough prize-money to interest better players. The total prize-money for the four divisions (24 national teams) is about £114,000, of which £86,000 is allocated to the first division. The winners receive £37,000.

It must be doubted whether even a quadrupled prize fund would have much effect on the entry. Moreover, the European Cup is a good event in its own right, but is equally important

because it gives understudies — roughly, players ranked from 30 downwards — experience of international team competition. We should note that Christian Bergstrom, aged 20, won all three of his second-string singles for Sweden.

Czechoslovakia's advantage was that in addition to Srejber, they had a strong supporting cast: Petr Korda, at second-string singles, and Jaroslav Navratil and Karel Novacek in doubles. The Netherlands, who were the runners-up, leaned too heavily on Michiel Schapers, whose burden of singles and doubles play had taken something out of him by the time he went on court with Srejber in the final.

To get back to Kodes, aged 42, the bouncing bundle of whipcord we used to know, considers that his son, Jan — who celebrates a sixteenth birthday next week — is a better player than he was at the same age. "When we play, it's like this," Kodes senior said, bawling his fists together. "If I win a set, it's the first. He wins the other two."

Kodes competed in the Wimbledon junior tournament in 1964 and hopes the Jan jr will be ready to tread the same path next year. Other sons of famous fathers are also on the way up. This is a surprising prospect for those of us who have hardly noticed the passage of time since Jan sr was Jan jr.

On the other hand, the snow scenes in Zurich are as lovely as they ever were, the fondue just as delectable. And one can talk to the fathers about yesterday while sharing the sons' enthusiasm for today and tomorrow.

Quality abundant for Queen's event

Boris Becker, the Wimbledon champion in 1985 and 1986, will defend his singles title amid an illustrious entry in the Stella Artois grass-court championships at Queen's Club from June 6 to 12.

Stefan Edberg, the world No. 3, Pat Cash, the Wimbledon champion, and the former winners, Jimmy Connors and Tim Mayotte, are named in the draw for the event which carries increased prize-money of £217,000.

Clive Bernstein, the tournament director, is hoping that Ivan Lendl, the world No. 1, and Mats Wilander will also take part. The event is considered to be a timely warm-up for Wimbledon, which is illustrated by the fact that no one since Bjorn Borg in 1980 has won Wimbledon, having missed the Stella Artois tournament.

A record crowd of 40,000 watched the tournament last year, but this figure is likely to be beaten in June because all centre-court tickets for the last four days have already been sold.

The tournament raincheck scheme, introduced in 1979, which ensures that spectators have their money refunded if there is less than two hours' play, is again in force.



Cash: among the field

Roger Smith, an airline pilot, is to succeed Colonel Peter Webster as chief of umpires at Wimbledon this year. Col Webster, an army officer based at Catterick, has relinquished the post after four years "for personal and family reasons". Smith has wide experience as chief of umpires at other tournaments, notably the Benson and Hedges event at Wimbledon. Les Maddock will assist him as deputy.

Becker claims his first title for eight months

Indian Wells, California (Reuters) — Boris Becker, of West Germany, captured his first title in more than eight months on Sunday with a 7-5, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4 win over Emilio Sanchez, of Spain, in the final of the Champions Cup tournament.

Becker, the No. 3 seed, who had not won a tournament since last June at Queen's Club in England, started slowly as he struggled with an erratic service that had troubled him all week.

The former Wimbledon champion fell behind 3-1 in the first two sets before forging a comeback against Sanchez, the No. 8 seed. Each time Becker broke back in the fifth game and used his big service and fierce net game to take control.

In the third set, Becker again fell behind 3-1. This time Sanchez served and volleyed his way to a 5-2 lead and climbed back into the match when Becker served a double-fault for the seventh time to lose the set.

"In the third set I was quite tired but in the fourth I pushed myself because you get in the fifth you can't untuck," Becker, the world No. 6, said.

In the fourth set, Becker converted his sixth break point in the ninth game to go 5-4 up as

Sanchez netted a forehand. Becker held service for the match.

"The key was I served better on the big points and was more consistent than him," Becker said.

Sanchez, who beat the Wimbledon champion, Pat Cash, of Australia, in the semi-finals, said he was pleased with his showing this week despite losing the final.

"It was very close but he beats me mentally," he said. "If I had served well I think the match would have been better."

Marina Navratilova is to take a month's rest from competition. Navratilova, aged 31, recently won three tournaments in succession to give plenty of warning to Steffi Graf, of West Germany, that she is hot on her heels in her attempt to regain the world No. 1 ranking.

Manuela Maleeva, of Bulgaria, took her winning streak over the West German, Sylvia Hanika, to 4-0 in the final of the \$100,000 Virginia Slims tournament in Wichita, Kansas, on Sunday.

Maleeva, appearing in her nineteenth final, used her strong baseline game to beat Hanika 7-6, 7-5.

STUDENT SPORT

Loughborough on a winning streak

By Yuri Matschen

Loughborough University regained the overall team trophy at the British students' short-course swimming championships at Barton Copthall last weekend.

In an exciting finale, the outcome was decided on the last two events. The women's team event, dominated by Loughborough in the early sessions, saw Leeds Polytechnic pulling away to win by six points from Warwick University, with Loughborough a further three points behind.

The men's event, though won comfortably by Loughborough (271), saw a tight finish for second place where Swansea University (206), at one time the fancied champions, managed to stem Leeds Polytechnic (201) and finish second.

James Parak (Leeds Polytechnic) set a championship record in the 50 metres breaststroke with a time of 29.68sec. The swim of the day, however, went to John Bradley (Bath University) who dived in two seconds from the 200 metres freestyle record set by Duncan Rolley last year.

Bradley's time of 1min 54.34sec confirms Bradley's improvement, which has been assisted by a sports scholarship at Bath. Bradley then went on to set a 50 metres butterfly record of 26.71sec in the final and finished second to Keith Harrison (Newcastle Polytechnic) in the final of 50 metres freestyle.

In the women's event, Maxine McKinnell (South Glamorgan), tanned from a training camp in Florida, had a superb championship. She won five gold medals, but tied for first place in the 100 metres freestyle with Jane Gorst (Leeds Polytechnic). Julie Wilmot (Loughborough University) continued her run of success, winning the 200, 400 and 800 metres freestyle. In basketball, Brecknell, from the first division of the national league, defeated British Colleges 94-68, and British Universities 97-81 to win the British students' triangular event at West London Institute.

The most exciting match was between the universities (BUSF) and colleges (BCSA). At half-time BUSF had a slender one-point lead (48-47) which they extended to five points entering the last two minutes. With 40 seconds remaining, however, BCSA levelled the scores at 82-82, only for BUSF to pull away once more to win by five points. Results: Men: 1, ECU, 32; 2, Combined Services, 32; 3, BUSF, 28; 4, BCU, 24; 5, WU, 20; 6, WU, 18; 7, WU, 15; 8, BPSA, 13; 9, BPSA, 12; 10, BPSA, 11; 11, BPSA, 10; 12, BPSA, 9; 13, BPSA, 8; 14, BPSA, 7; 15, BPSA, 6; 16, BPSA, 5; 17, BPSA, 4; 18, BPSA, 3; 19, BPSA, 2; 20, BPSA, 1.

RESULTS: Men: 1, ECU, 32; 2, Combined Services, 32; 3, BUSF, 28; 4, BCU, 24; 5, WU, 20; 6, WU, 18; 7, WU, 15; 8, BPSA, 13; 9, BPSA, 12; 10, BPSA, 11; 11, BPSA, 10; 12, BPSA, 9; 13, BPSA, 8; 14, BPSA, 7; 15, BPSA, 6; 16, BPSA, 5; 17, BPSA, 4; 18, BPSA, 3; 19, BPSA, 2; 20, BPSA, 1.

FENCING

Poffet's 14-year wait

By a Special Correspondent

The Swiss fencer, Michel Poffet, who, when he was 16, won the competition's youngest winner, won the Challenge Martini International Epee again 14 years later, demonstrating the great staying power of those at the top in his sport.

He beat Jean-Michel Henry, aged 24, of France, a former world youth champion, 10-4, dominating him with strong defence tactics and draining the Frenchman's confidence gained from a 10-0 victory in the semi-final against the promising Italian, Stefano Pantano. Poffet topped two other experienced Martini finalists.

Strzalka, of Poland, and Einar Bormann, of West Germany, by 10-5 in the quarter-finals and semi-finals respectively.

The tournament provided no shortage of upset in the earlier stages for both British and top European fencers. The British No. 1, John Leavelle, who was the strongest home fencer, won only one victory, while Quentin Berriman, the one British fencer with few international credits, won the best result, reaching the last 48 and bowing out with two respectable victories.

The German camp, normally dominant, disappointed badly.

ICE HOCKEY

Warriors move into decisive lead

By a Special Correspondent

With comfortable victories at home to Ayr Braxas and away to Solihull Barons, Whitley Warriors have taken what may prove to be a decisive lead at the top of the Heineken League premier division. Warriors' only serious challengers, Murrayfield Racers and Eile Flyers, also gained easy victories over the relegation candidates, Streatham Redskins and Peterborough Pirates. The two Scottish clubs each have five games to play, while Whitley have six.

Whatever happens at the top, Durham Wasps, Solihull Barons and Nottingham Panthers seem assured of fourth, fifth and sixth places respectively. Panthers secured the sixth place in the play-off quarter-finals with a 13-6 home victory over Streatham. Craig Melancon was in sparkling form for the Midlands club, scoring five goals, including three while his side

were short-handed, and adding five assists, against his former club, Solihull Barons.

The most surprising results of the weekend may have little effect on championship or relegation issues, other than to deliver yet another blow to the fading confidence of Durham Wasps. Led by Gary DeGrio, who added five goals to the six he had scored against the same opponents earlier in the season, Dundee Tigers recovered from a 6-9 defeat after two periods to defeat the former champions 11-9.

In the first division, Cleveland Bombers made sure of the northern section title, winning 10-0 on the ice of their only rivals, Trafford Metros. Bombers took control from the start and led 5-0 after two periods, before a belated reply from Metros.

Meanwhile, Telford Tigers greatly improved their chances

ATHLETICS

Marathon runner's efforts are in the scouts' honour

By Michael Coleman

There are times when even training for the Mars London Marathon must go on the back burner. For the next few days, the whole focus of Colin Langford's attention will be on the "Gang Show" which the 500-strong Penarth District Scouts will be presenting on Saturday.

"I'm a singing 'pantomime dame' with a gown, although I haven't yet seen it," he said. "I'm also singing 'The Old Brigade', which celebrates 80 years of scouting."

All the numbers, in fact, that Ralph Reader made immortal.

Langford is the assistant district commissioner for Penarth, a town of about 40,000 inhabitants lying four miles south of Cardiff on the Bristol Channel coast. It has 10 scout groups, embracing heavers (Under-8s), cubs (aged 8 to 11), scouts and venturers (scouts aged 12-15). The local guides and brownies will be mucking in too for the "Gang Show".

"Our main task is rebuilding our district headquarters," he said. "We have already demolished the old building and will replace it with a bigger structure together with a workshop and garage. Phase one, the garage and workshop, has been completed and we hope to start phase two, the main building, shortly."

Finance is the problem. "We are woefully short of our target," he said. "But before Langford read in the Times of the 12 places available for worthy causes in London for the Times/Tandem Computers fund-raiser."

"I had already run two marathons, both in Cardiff, in 1983 (clocking 3hr 56min) and in 1984 (3hr 42). Radnorshire and I had to do the race, now less than six weeks away, staying overnight at Gifford, the scouting's chief camp in Chingford."

Langford meanwhile is stepping up his training mileage and, since the show is out of the way, plans some long sessions, including a 20-mile effort on the weekend before the race. "Once I'm through that 20 miles I know I can make it," he said.

The Times and Tandem Computers hope that by featuring the efforts of our 12 fund-raisers, we will help them find sponsors. If you wish to support one or more of them, write, clearly stating your beneficiaries, to: The Times/Tandem Computers Appeal, 100 Victoria Street, London E1 9HJ. We will send you our donations.

Tandem Computers are offering prizes of £250, £150 and £100 in sports suit vouchers, or a holiday to the Bahamas, to the three biggest fund-raisers from our 12. Every member of the squad will receive memorabilia.



On the run: Colin Langford trains for the London Marathon

Within hours of the Times publishing the news of his selection, Langford, an insurance company claims inspector, found a sponsor when he went to discuss a claim with a firm of solicitors. "A senior partner, had been a scout himself and said immediately: 'Well, we'll sponsor you for a start. So that's a good beginning.'"

Allan Davies, the district commissioner, is already arranging for sponsor forms to be printed and circulated among all the 10 Penarth groups and Langford himself gave warning that "all who know me will find out about this." He prepared.

His wife, Jennifer, and their two boys, Alexander, aged eight, and Ben, 11, naturally both in the movement, will accompany him to London for the race, now less than six weeks away, staying overnight at Gifford, the scouting's chief camp in Chingford.

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1 Mansfield, Hatzek, Rochdale, Wexham,	21 Mansfield, Hatzek, Rochdale, Wexham,	21 Mansfield, Hatzek, Rochdale, Wexham,
Kidderminster, Wycombe, Aldershot,	Kidderminster, Wycombe, Aldershot,	Kidderminster, Wycombe, Aldershot,
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Mick's Star to enhance his claim

By Mandarin

Grand National hopefuls are on parade for the Cruden Cup at Warwick today when the Mick Easterby-trained Mick's Star can strengthen his claims for the Aintree spectacular on April 9.

Mick's Star will be ideally suited by today's stamina test over 3½ miles and is on a recovery mission after surprisingly failing by a neck to beat Cheeny's Brig when long odds-on at Ayr last month.

With only four contesting that event, the race was slowly run and Mick's Star was unable to quicken in the closing stages. Previously, he had looked all over the winner of a Newcastle handicap, but unseated Phil Tuck at the last when holding a commanding lead over the eventual winner, Hardy Lad.

Mick's Star had earlier scored in fine style at Wetherby and may have the edge over Oliver Sherwood's Sacred Path, another National contender, who is making his seasonal debut.

Sacred Path is a useful chaser at his best. The eight-year-old gelding only had three outings last season, but finished a good third behind Stearsby in the Anthony Mildmay, Peter Cazalet Memorial Chase at Sandown Park.

Another Aintree prospect Midsummer Madness has had a decent rest since finishing a well-beaten third behind Playschool and Rhyme 'N' Reason in the Coral Welsh National at Chepstow late in December. He will be prominent throughout, but Mick's Star is preferred.

The best bet at the Midlands track, however, should be the Nick Henderson-trained Deadline to open his account in the first division of the Watnall Novices' Hurdle.

This half-brother to Earlsflop made a promising debut at Nottingham last month when he was beaten just over four lengths behind Nettama and has enough scope to outpace Tis Frank Again, who has run up a sequence of four placed efforts. Deadline is my nap.

Henderson is also represented in the second division by Priors Coppe, who was pulled out in the first division last time out. I prefer Even Smarter, from Richard Lee's successful stable, who was a promising third behind Esha Ness at Worcester last month.

At Sedgfield, all eyes will be on another Grand National contender By The Way, who has to concede lumps of weight to his seven rivals in the McEwan's Best Scotch Durham National Handicap Chase.

By The Way is a superb jumper, but was all at sea on the heavy going in Rhyme 'N' Reason's race at Sandown last time out and was pulled up by Graham Bradley.

Granted reasonable going, By The Way should earn his Aintree chance by outclassing Denys Smith's recent Edinburgh scorer, Oaken.

Mrs Dickinson also runs her useful seven-year-old Bobby Burns in the Reg Boyle Novices' Chase, but with stamina at a premium over this 3¼ miles trip I side with Peter Easterby's Inkpen, who has already shown winning form in long-distance handicap hurdles.

Denys Smith should be on the mark in the Grove Novices' Hurdle with Direct Interest, who was an encouraging fourth behind Granny's Bay over two miles on this course last month.

Gentle Approach has outstanding claims in the Warwickshire Hunter Chase at Warwick, but Le Bambino (each-way) may prove better value (Brian Beel writes). The ex-Irish hunter-chase winner landed the Audi Qualifier at the Mendip Farmers point-to-point nine days ago.

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Petit Hill, with Mary Lou Ashton aboard, taking a mighty leap on his way to victory in a Times Championship qualifier at the Duke Of Beaufort fixture

WARWICK

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Dunlop's fortune hunter digs for Australian gold

By George Rae

The time-honoured image of the Pom setting off to seek his fortune Down Under took a new twist yesterday.

Highland Chieftain flew from Scotland to Australia's representative in the Tancred Stakes at Rosehill, Sydney on March 26, an established race promoted as an international event as part of Australia's bi-centenary celebrations. The five-year-old, trained at Ayr by John Dunlop, is one of a three-strong European challenge completed by the French-trained pair Le Glorieux, already an established globe-trotter and to be ridden by Alain Lequeux, and Vaguelux Pleasure, the mount of Captain Asmussen. Brent Thomson, who spent a number of seasons based in Britain, will partner Highland Chieftain.

The Tancred Stakes, run right-handed over 1½ miles on grass, is worth \$560,000 (£254,000) to the winner. Prize money then ranges from \$100,000 (£42,000) for second to \$10,000 (£4,200) for tenth.

The European challengers will be paid in American dollars, much to the consternation of the local trainers, who feel the decision undermines in favour of the Europeans.

"Whether this will lead to regular challenges remains to be seen," Dunlop continued as he warmed to his theme. "The question of accreditation for a major one. Even going to America to finish in the first four would be a good effort."

The flight - Le Glorieux and Vaguelux Pleasure were collected from quarantine in Bordeaux earlier in the day - is expected to take 28 hours including two stops at Vancouver and Honolulu. The Europeans will return about a week after the race.

And Highland Chieftain's prospects of success? "On form we should not beat Le Glorieux," Dunlop said, "and, of course, there is the imponderable of how good the Australian horses are."

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The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 2.30 GENTLE APPROACH.

Guide to our in-line racecard

103 0-0432 GOOD TIMES 74 (C.D.R.F./G.S.) (Mrs D Robinson) B 11-10-0 West (4) 88

Racecard number. Six-figure form (F-fell, U-unseated rider, P-pulled up, R-retired, B-brought down, S-sold up, D-drawn out, H-horse's name, D-days since last outing, B-brackets, V-victor, C-conceded, D-distance winner, CD-course and distance winner).

3.30 WATERGALL NOVICES HURDLE (Div 1: £1,084; 2m 5f) (25 runners)

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Successful gamble in Times qualifier

Point-to-point by Brian Beel

The Duke Of Beaufort fixture at Didlington last Saturday attracted a strong entry for the Times Championship qualifier which resulted in two divisions taking place.

Major Bribe, from the Penrhyn in Wales, was made favourite for the first division. Ridden by John Llewellyn, he was well placed but Sir Mahoney, backed down from the point-to-point, was the winner.

Under the strictly-enforced regulations Highland Chieftain had to spend 37 days in quarantine in Britain and a further 14 upon arrival in Australia.

However, in the second week of quarantine in Sydney the horses were allowed to work at the track, provided it is in the company of horses who have also been in quarantine.

Dunlop has arranged for several Australian-trained horses to be quarantined along with Highland Chieftain, and with which he will stage a mock race on the run up to event itself.

Two factors which should not trouble Highland Chieftain are the temperatures which are currently in the mid-70s, and the rigours of travelling. He was campaigned widely in Europe towards the end of last season, winning once in Germany and on three occasions in Italy.

The flight - Le Glorieux and Vaguelux Pleasure were collected from quarantine in Bordeaux earlier in the day - is expected to take 28 hours including two stops at Vancouver and Honolulu. The Europeans will return about a week after the race.

And Highland Chieftain's prospects of success? "On form we should not beat Le Glorieux," Dunlop said, "and, of course, there is the imponderable of how good the Australian horses are."

"It's very difficult to judge success and failure when you're attempting something for the first time," he continued, "but to finish in the first four would be a good effort."

WARWICK

Selections
By Mandarin

2.00 DEADLINE (nap).
2.30 Gentle Approach.
3.00 Mick's Star.

By Michael Seely
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The Times Private Handicapper's top rating: 2.30 GENTLE APPROACH.

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